PUBLISHED MONDAY AND THURSDAY MORNINGS.

BI-WEEKLY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1841.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 4 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.

CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER

Bombay, December 1841.

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Ready Money will be required.

Gazette Office, December, 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the *Gazette* are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names and addresses of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded *punctually* through the Post Office here *under cover* by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and the Marseilles Two pence.

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Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Mathews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

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THE Public in general are hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack			Rs. 2
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Invitation Cards, Engraving, &c. on the most reasonable terms.

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Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement.....Rs 1

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FOR MADRAS.

FOR MADRAS.—Touching at Ports on the Malabar Coast, and Colombo.—The fine and fast sailing Barque "*Indian Queen*," Captain J. D. SHREEVE, will have immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage, apply to.

THOMAS JEFFERIES.

Forbes' street, 9th Dec. 1841.

FOR THE STRAITS AND SINGAPORE.

FOR THE STRAITS AND SINGAPORE.—The Fine New Teak built Barque "*Monarch*," Captain W. Q. SHEPHERD, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage, apply to.

THOMAS JEFFERIES.

Bombay, 8th Dec. 1841.

TO AGENTS AND COMMANDERS OF SHIPS.

AN experienced Surgeon, returning to England, will perfom the Medical duties of any Vessel, and make besides a reasonable compensation for his accommodation.

Enquire of Messrs. TREACHER AND CO., Medows Street.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RAGOBA BALLAJEE, Taylor, has bargained to sell to VENIAK PURRUSHIRAM BEWALKUR alias BABAJEE DEWANJEE, a House covered with Tiles assessed under No. 18, standing on the Hon'ble Company's ground in Setwadly, without the Fort of Bombay and in the neighbourhood of MADOWJEE PLUET's garden ; if any persons have any claim of Inheritance or mortgage to the same, they are requested to make the same known to Mr. LARKINS, Attorney at Law, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they shall be considered as precluded therefrom.—Dated this 18th day of December 1841.

Under the patronage of the Honorable the Governor.

THE Society of FRENCH ARTISTS, now at Bombay, will have the honor to give, in the TOWN HALL, on Thursday next the 23rd Instant, a first representation of

L'ECLAIR;

OPERA COMIQUE, IN THREE ACTS.

The Words by ST. GEORGE *and* DE LENVEN,

Music by HALERY.

Price of Tickets.

First Seats	8	Rupees.
Second do	6	„
Third do	3	„

Desirous to the utmost in their power to accommodate the Public, the Society have made the following arrangements.

First Seats for a Family composed of three persons	20	Rupees.
Second do	14	„

Tickets are to be had of Mr. LEON, No. 7, Forbes Street, and also of MUNCHERJEE and DORABJEE AND Co. Millinery Merchants, and of BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA, Meadow street, opposite the Portuguese Church in the Fort, between the hours of 10 and 5 P. M, daily.

A Translation of the Programme may be had either at the above named places or at the entrance door on the evening of performance—price 8 Annas.

N. B. The preformance will commence at 7 o'clock precisely on that day.

Bombay 14th Dec. 1841.

MESSRS. ALLEN & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TOMORROW, Tuesday the 21st Instant, MESRS ALLEN & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the following Merchandize, viz, a large invoice of Cotton Shawls, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Linen Drawers, Brass Compasses, Lead Pencils, Carriage and Buggy Harness, Lots of white Queens Ware, Dinner and Dessert Services, a few remaining Kegs of Carpenters Nails, Deck Spikes, &c. The remainder of a small invoice of Pickles, Sauces. Two cases of Superior Toys, Boxes of Brown Soap, Several Dozens of English Mustard, and a quantity of Ullaged Champaigne, &c &c.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Cattle or Conveyances that may offer.

Apollo Street, 20th Dec. 1841.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 28th instant, Messrs. ALLEN AND Co. will submit to Public Sale the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Horses, Books, &c &c. the property of D. GREENHILL, Esq at his residence Mazagon.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view from Friday the 24th instant.

Apollo Street, 18th Dec. 1841

CHRISTMAS TOYS.

MESSRS ALLEN & Co. have just opened a case of Toys for COMMISSION SALE, recently received from GERMANY, which they can recommand as superior in Manufacture and design to any that have ever been imported into Bombay ! the prices of which are extremely moderate.

20th Dec. 1841.

FRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE

BEGS to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and the Public in general, that he has just opened for sale on Commission (*Terms Cash*) at his Shop No 11, Forbes street, a few cases of **Parisian Goods** lately landed, *very superior to those usually seen in Bombay*, consisting of Plain and figured **Silks** and **Satins** in great variety, selected expressly for India, and *of the latest Fashions* a few pieces of the richest **Silk Velvet ;** also figured **Gauze Scarfs and Neckerchiefs** of beautifully assorted colors ; plain and figured **Gauze Veils,** a few pieces of **Silvered Gauze** (to prevent things frum dust), **Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves and Mitts** of different colors.

Also a few cases of *Piverts* best Perfumery, consisting of **Eau de Cologne** of very superior quality, Double distilled **LaVender Water, Extract of Scents** in cut Glass Bottles, **Scented Soaps, Hair Oil Powder,** &c. &c.

He has also on Sale a few pieces of **Gentlemen's Silk Waistcoat Pieces** just received from London of the richest and most fashionable patterns.

20th December 1841.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

There being much misapprehensions abroad regarding the navigation of the Sutlej, and Indus, we gladly offer our readers the following extracts from letters written by two gentlemen, who have recently left Ferozepore in progress to Sukker and Bombay, the writer's names are in our possession. We must however guard our readers against allowing only a month for a passage to Bombay ; for, though it has often been made in that time, it would be unwise in homeward bound travellers to allow themselves less than six weeks for the trip.

Bahawalpore, 3d November 1841.

" Here we are, so far all right, and as comfortable as possible : this route is far preferable to the Gunga."

" We reached Mumdote on the evening of the day we started, (the 24th Oct.) about 5. P. M. Bahawalpore, about noon of the 3d, making eleven days from Ferozepore, which I fancy is nearly the general term for that distance. This day I consider as nearly a lost one, as the wind is far too fresh for our purpose : the boatmen will not go one yard at night, nor will they agree to cook now, and go on in the evening. So we are employed merely in keeping the boat off the shore."

November 8th.

" We passed Mittenkote yesterday at noon, and made a very fair day's run." From what I have seen, I much prefer this river to Gungajee, and my fellow traveller is of the same opinion."

Sukker, Nov. 11th.

" Here we are, all safe."

* * * * * *

Another gentleman writes.

On the Sutluj 12 *Kos from Ferozepore, 20th November* 1841.

" Since setting out, on the forenoon of the 12th, you will be glad to hear, we have been getting on like a house on fire. Nothing can be more comfortable than our boats. The weather is quite heavealy, much like that of the hills on the end of September, thermometer never rising above 75. The Sutluj is a magnificent river ! far superior to the Ganges, and, with such boats as we have, perfectly safe ; in short, I have quite made up my mind never to go home any other way. I am quite astonished at any one going by Calcutta, for, as soon as you get on board your boats at Ferozepore, your troubles are at an end, and a month ought to take you to Bombay. This is really more like sailing on a beautiful smooth lake, than any thing else. To give you an idea of the rate we go at we reached the place we were once at before, in two days ; in three and a half, we were opposite Pak Pattna, and now the villagers tell us, we are only 12 kos from Bahawalpore, so we ought to get there this evening : if so we shall have made the best passage of the season, beating the last travellers by more than two days, but we have fortunately not had a break of wind to impede our progress. We start at sharp day break, every morning, and never stop till sunset. We have had some very pretty ball practice at the numerous alligators, which actually swarm in this river ; but, though we have hit several, I am sorry to say we have not as yet succeeded in bagging a single one, much to ***** mortification, who is most anxious to get the head of one : he has however been fully occupied in preparing several birds we have shot for him."

" *Bahawulpoor Ghat, 21st November,* 8 A. M.

Here we are at last, after a run of little more than eight and a half days from Ferozepoor, so we have done very well. We are off again as soon as the man returns from the dawk, and expect to reach Sukkur some six days hence."

Beside the above we have heard of the voyage from Roopur to Ferozepoor having been recently made in six days, including one day's entire halt, and six or eight hours of another, spent on a sand bank.—*Delhi Gazette, Dec.* 8.

Calcutta.

If we could sufficiently give our attention, at this present time, to any other subject than the melancholy aspect of affairs beyond the Indus, to discourse upon it with profit to our readers, it is doubtful whether any other discourse would find an audience, at such a moment of excitement. Never, within our recollection has the European community in India—for we can pretty well judge, by our mofussil letters, what the excitement is in the provinces—been so painfully interested in passing events, as they are at this important juncture. It is not only that the events, which have occurred and are occurring, are of the utmost political importance ; but that there are few amongst us, who have not some near relative or friend beyond the Indus, and thus the excitement felt is of a personal, as well as of a political character ; we are doubly alarmed. It is of little use to attempt, at such a time, to make light of the evil—to delude ourselves into the belief that affairs have not reached a fearful crisis, for with every disposition to extract some cheering ray of light from the pervading gloom, we cannot find a gleam of comfort. Providence may save us—as it ere now has—in this imminent conjuncture, but looking at it with human eyes, it is impossible not to entertain the worst apprehensions. Everything is against us.

At the date of the last authentic intelligence, the insurrection had been raging, for eight days, and the strength of it was unbroken. Our troops are said to have behaved themselves with the utmost gallantry. The enemy had been several times routed—large numbers of the rebels slain ; but still apparently no effect had been produced upon the insurgent bands. The popular tumult was still at its height, and it is feared that all the efforts of our soldiery will not avail to put it down. The people are instigated and led on by fanatics, who have made it a religious war, and whilst one common feeling of this powerful nature is strong within them, they will not abate one tittle of their violence. Whether or not there is any nominal chief of the popular party is a matter of small consequence. They may have set up one of Shah Zemaun's sons, but it is most probable that he is only a name. The real leaders are the Moollas, and they are the most dangerous. Religion—or fanaticism, as the reader may please to call it, mingling with their deep hatred of Shah Soojah and the Feringhees, which indeed is a part of their religion, will keep together these savage bands, which else might fall asunder, and by so falling, yield us an easy victory. If the rebellion had sprung from no other source than the intrigues of an ambitious man, it is probable that it would have worked itself out in time, for new aspirants, eager to take advantage of the all surrounding confusion, would have risen up, and one man's hand would have been turned against another's—but now they have what exercises a more powerful influence over such people than a common leader, a common feeling, and this will not speedily be extinguished. There is little chance then of the popular fury having abated of itself, and, judging by the accounts, which up to this time have reached us, there seems little chance that the troops at Caubul will be able, unaided, to crush the rebellion. They were, it appears, unfortunately divided—a portion being in cantonments, and a portion in the Bala-Hissar, whilst the enemy had possession of the town. The rebels, too, had seized the commissariat godowns, having previously plundered the bazaars ; and, it is doubtful, whether, unless the Bala Hissar be very plentifully supplied,* our troops would not be sore pressed for provisions, before they could derive assistance from Candahar. General Nott's brigade was strong, in good condition, and well supplied with carriage, but it could scarcely reach the city in time to turn the tide of affairs, and for Sale to attempt to force his way back to Caubul would be madness. We see it reported, that this was his intention, but we do not believe that he ever entertained a thought of such a desperate venture. Besides, the country in the neighbourhood of Jullalabad, was in a state of insurrection—and there was work enough for his Brigade there. The Khyberries are now in arms, and we have been informed that Pesh Bolak and Ali-Mujid have been attacked. These places lie between Jullalabad and Peshawur, and there is little chance, we fear therefore, that Mackeson will succeed in throwing supplies into the former place, for the use of the Brigade ; † but we have far less apprehension for the safety of these troops than far the force left at Caubul, where the popular fury is at its utmost height. There are rumours afloat that Sir W. MacNaghten declared, in his letter, that it was an impossibility, unless the tide turned quite unexpectedly in his favor, to hold out three days longer. But if this be not true—or if the Envoy has looked upon affairs too despondingly, still we see nothing but evil before the ill-fated Caubul detachment. It is scarcely to be expected that the insurrection at the capital will not be followed by popular out-breaks in all parts of the country. The rebellious spirit will spread like wild fire over the land ; in the east already the people are up in arms, and the people of the west, who are ripe for revolt, will not be slow to follow the example of their neighbours, when the news of the insurrectionary movements in other parts of the kingdom reach them ; it will not be safe, therefore to withdraw any large body of troops from the country bordering on the Helmund. It is, too, of the last importance, at the present season of the year, that our troops should get into a position, where they are sure of both food and fuel, and we can not help viewing with much alarm the prospect of a large Brigade being put in motion, at the commencement of an Affghanistan winter—whichever way we look, the prospect is gloomy. God grant that another day or two may bring us more cheering intelligence.—*Hurkaru, Dec. 6.*

We were compelled, yesterday, to write—and it is no affectation to say, that we did so very reluctantly—in a most desponding tone, of the aspect of affairs beyond the Indus, because we could not, consistently with truth, deliver any other opinion than that, which we put forth ; and because, moreover, we have none of that pseudo-kindness, which would buoy up our readers with false hopes, only to be dispelled with a rough shock, rendered more painful by the delusive seuce of security, which precedes it. It is impossible to disguise the fact that, unless some special interposition of Providence has been manifested in our behalf, the first part of the Affghanistan drama has been brought to a disastrous close, and that a new effort must be made, after a different system, and with different means, to regain our lost ascendancy in Central Asia. But how is this to be done ?

Our rulers have gained wisdom during the last three years. Painful experience, it is to be hoped, has taught them much, and we doubt not that by this time they are well aware that the integrity of the Affghanistan Empire is not so easily to be re-established. Three years ago this was thought, by men in authority, a very easy task. They, whose knowledge of the countries beyond the Indus, gave their opinions the best title to respect, shook their heads, and declared that the temper of the Affghans was favorable only to republicanism—and that they would not bear with the king-making of the Feringhees. The ill fated Alexander Burnes was one of those, who saw at a glance the inherent errors of the policy adopted, and though, incredible as it seems, he may subsequently have been deluded into an opinion of its success, he was, at the out et, one of its warmest opponents. It is useless now to insist that the policy itself was not defective. Doubtless, there has been local mismanagement of the most grievous description, but the original vice was in the plan itself—bad the design, worse the execution. We do not say it was bad, because it has failed, but because it had all the elements of failure in it—because any man of ordinary comprehension, having a limit

* The *Courier* says that there is sure to be food enough, as the Native Merchants had laid in their winter supplies—would they have been able to have saved their stores from pillage and destruction.

† One of our Mofussil letters mentions that they had but six days supplies—and that of rice.

ed knowledge of the history of the country and the temper of the people, must have foreseen the present results. It has now, however, been demonstrated in a fearful manner, that the Affghans will not have a king to rule over them—at all events that they will not have Shah Soojah, and yet the *Englishman*, in commenting on the late disastrous intelligence, after observing that "all is lost for the present but honor," an opinion which seems universal, hazards the prediction, that in twelve months hence Shah Shooja will be more firmly fixed on his throne than he has been at any former period. Of the fulfilment of so wild a prophecy, we at once record our unqualified incredulity. In the first place, it may be doubted, whether Shah Sooja will live—in the second, if living, whether that fact be not almost a warrant to the suspicious abroad, that if not a party to, he at least was not ignorant of the storm brewing over the heads of his allies. But assuming his existence, his escape, and his innocence would it be political wisdom to further drain the almost exhausted resources of India, to again force an unpopular king upon an unwilling people. We admit, that a large force moving upon Cabul in the spring of the year, might recover military possession of the country, but the expense of treasure, if not of life, would be enormous; and possession could only be retained by the same means—involving, as we see, but two alternatives—the one, too hideous to think upon, viz: the total destruction of a large part of the population of Affghanistan, and the other, a catastrophe similar to the present, sooner or later. Is the Government of India, responsible as it is to the British Parliament, prepared to undertake the responsibility of either? We think not. Whatever may have been the colourable pretexts for the invasion of 1838, they have ceased to exist. Experience has shewn the impracticability of a Russian army, advancing by Khiva—the relations with Persia are placed, it is stated, in the Queen's speech, on an amicable footing; and surely any Russian movement by the Caucasian range or down the Caspian to Astrabad, might be considered as a declaration of war against England, and there so treated. Three years have proved the utter fallacy of the expectation that Shah Sooja had a party in Cabul sufficiently strong to keep him on the throne, and this raises the whole question of international justice. By what law would England be justified in again trampling upon a nation for the sake of an individual? for the affection of dreading Russian supremacy in the councils of Cabul, would, as we have shewn, be now too gross a humbug to deceive any one. Indeed, it was the presence of Shah Sooja, bolstered up by British bayonets, that instead of checking Russian influence, was most calculated to promote it. The atrocities perpetrated by himself or sons, or under their order, the blowing away of prisoners of war or hacking them to pieces, bound and chained, must necessarily have turned every Affghan, who had a heart or a hand, against those, whose power alone made such acts practicable, without immediate revenge, and in favor of those, who would have been welcomed as deliverers fram such a state of things. But there are other considerations, which must necessarily influence the Council Chamber. In addition to political causes of grievance, a religions cry has been raised, which ought to make the most rash and confident reflect, what may be the consequences of attempting to crush that cry, with reference to the relations of the British power in Hindostan itself. And again, would it be fair to Lord Auckland's successor to find the Government committed to another crusade amidst the defiles of the Affghan mountains, in support of an imbecile monarch?

We could write column upon column in proof of the unsoundness of the views, advocated by our cotemporary; but we think that he almost stands alone in his advocacy of the Shah's cause, and, perhaps, we have already written more than is necessary. But what is to be done with this unhappy country? We have learnt, since we commenced this article, that more favorable intelligence, than the last, has been received, but there is nothing in it, we fear, to cause us to alter the tone of our reflexion—nothing to induce us to modify one word that we have written about the disastrous results of propping Shah Soojah on his tottering throne. We must follow some other course now—but what is that course to be? The question is one, which must be the source of much painful doubt and difficulty to the Council Chamber, as it must be, indeed, to every reflecting mind. There are even now rumours abroad of the designs of Government, but at present we attach no credit to them, at all events it would be premature to comment upan mere rumours. Our own views shall be expounded anon.—Hurkaru Dec, 7.

NATIVE PHILANTHROPY.—We have it on the authority of an intelligent native young man, that Mutty Lal Seal has bestowed the sum of twenty thousand rupees on the Durmah Shubah, for the purpose of establishing a benevolent fund. The example set by Mutty Lal Seal has been followed by other oppulent native gentlemen, and a very large sum has already been subscribed. The object of the Fund is to hold out relief, to respectable natives in distress—to afford them the means of again setting themselves up in business, and generally delivering them from present indigence. The operations of the Fund, however, are to be restricted to such natives only as come of respectable families, or who, having been once possessed of wealth, have, through adverse fortune, been reduced in circumstances. No doubt it will be the particular care of the Shubha, not to hold out the advantages of the Fund to individuals, who have induced their misfortunes by iniquitious extravagancies, vice and dissipation, which are the essential causes, in not a few instances, of bringing about the ruin of native families.—Ibid.

If we cannot find any reasonable ground to hope for the eventual success of our forces now at Cabool, or that at Jellallabad, we do not therefore in any respect despair of the complete and even easy retrieval of the immediate loss to which the infatuated mismanagement of the local authorities has subjected us, and the experience which will be derived from past errors by enabling similar ones to be avoided for the future, will tend to make our second hold on Central Asia more durable than the first. Why we do not now entertain any hope for the above named forces is that the latest intelligence shows those at the capital to be so thoroughly hemmed in, and subjected to such incessant harassment, and losses in action, that even if they should have provisions enough, their physical power may fail under such immitagable fatigue, before any relief can reach them; and such perpetual fighting must exhaust even a larger depot of ammunition than they probably had at the out set. In respect to Sale's brigade, although it may have forced its way out of Jellallabad, yet where is it to get to, surrounded by an enemy, too numerous for any defeat he can inflict upon them to materially reduce their strength or even, we fear their confidence? He can have no supplies, and if he had, he has not the means of carrying them about with them; wherefore, whatever the future may bring, we think that in the kind and degree of knowledge we are at present possessed of, hope cannot be sustained by reason, and it is with bitter regret that we feel ourselves compelled to anticipate the destruction of those faithful, zealous, and courageous troops.* As to the isolated posts of Allee Musjeed and Pesh Bolak, we think their fall a matter beyond doubt,—as in deed we expressly anticipated in regard to the former before we heard of its having been invested;—there may be a faint hope, though, that the gallant Sale may be able to fight his way to Peshawur. In regard to Candahar, we are not without anxiety, as it is natural to suppose that the Ghilzie and Cabul insurgents will incite that part of the country to rebellion also and that the Bolan Pass will share the fate of the Khyberees. Then there is Ghuzni,—but while looking the matter fairly in the face, and in its worst aspect which gives the melancholy conviction that or the present all is lost but our honor, we entertain not

* It is certain that the Envoy wrote so late as the 9th (and several times previously but the notes had miscarried) to urge General Sale to return to Cabool, which he thought would enable them to occupy the city without giving up either the Cantonment or the Balla Hisear, and he then spoke of a great scarcity of provisions, but as they have more than two regiments in the Balla Hissar, while a quarter of the number would be sufficient for its defence, we cannot at present comprehend why they do not help themselves from the Granaries in the city.

the smallest doubt that before this day twelve month we shall be firmer and stronger in Central Asia than we have ever been yet, and that Shah Shoojah will be (supposing him guiltless of this, which it is probable he is) secure upon his throne, and every means of future insurrections most thoroughly broken down. As to Dost Mahommed, we do not even think of him in connexion with late events, in which even his name does not appear to have been used as a rallying point or a watchword.—Englishman, Dec. 6.

Madras.

We understand that on St. John's Day, Monday the 27th instant, there will be a meeting of the Grand Lodge at the Masonic Hall on the Beach, at which the Grand Master, Lord ELPHINSTONE, will preside. The several Lodges at the presidency will afterwards proceed in procession to St. George's Cathedral, to hear a Sermon preached by the Rev. J. C. STREET. A. B., a Brother of the Order, on behalf of the Funds of the *Friend in Need Society*. It is to be hoped that a goodly attendance and a handsome collection, will bear testimony to the interest of the occasion.

In the evening, the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity will dine together at the Hall; the Grand Master, we understand, has expressed his intention of attending.—Athenæum, Dec. 9.

We also learn that the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity have issued cards for a Ball and Supper at the Masonic Hall on the evening of the 23rd. The invitations are said to be *three hundred* in number.—Ibid.

Such is the low state of the Company's finances at present, that a recent application to the Home authorities for a superior description of firelock &c. for the two Regiments of Europeon Infantry on this establishment, has met with a peremptory refusal.—Ibid.

The Bombay Gazette of the 2d instant, informs its readers, that having after a long and fruitless endeavour failed in its attempt of continuing the Gazette as a daily paper, it has at length abandoned the plan and will now revert to a bi-weekly issue. This is a very prudent step, and one we expected would have been adopted before this—the attempt to establish a daily paper at either of the minor Presidencies must end in failure; we have not here the news, the resources or the support which are essential to maintain a daily journal. Calcutta, the seat of Government the great focus of intelligence and of commercial enterprize can alone maintain the establishment of a daily paper.—Spectator, Dec. 11.

Our contemporary of the Bombay Gazette for the 2d instant informs his readers, that the said Journal will henceforth be published but twice a week, viz: on Mondays and Thursdays, and that its size will be equal to that of the Bombay Times. We hinted, when the recent change first took place, that a daily paper would be attended with much greater difficulty than seemed to be anticipated; and predicted the almost certainty of failure. The arrangements now adopted will be every way to the advantage of the Journal, and from the manner in which it is conducted, cannot, we think, fail to give general satisfaction. The hurry consequent on a daily issue, leaves but little time for a thoughtful consideration of editorial writing—an evil of no small magnitude. But when to this is added the rapid transit of selected matter from the hands of the Editor to the Press, it must be apparent that justice can scarcely be done to this branch of labour. Daily papers in India are attended too with great expense, amounting, on the lowest calculation, to more than one third of the annual charge for the papers themselves. This is perhaps not taken into the account, the sums paid for postage being regarded as too small for especial notice. Let these however be viewed in the aggregate, and the case will be found as we have stated it. To our cotemporary, *though a Tory*, we wish every success that he himself could desire.—Athenæum, Dec. 11

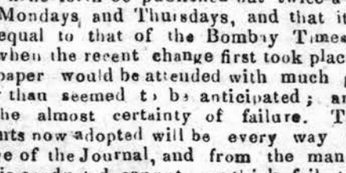
Contemporary Selections.

The following is an extract of a letter received from our Correspondent at Chawool in Angria's territory dated 10th ultimo.

"During the last eight or ten days, all people about Colaba were extravagantly pleased, and different rumours going on afloat, some of which were grounded on permission being obtained by old Guzraboye, the mother of His Highness the late Ragojee Angria, from the Political Superintendent, for Guns being fired on her arrival at the Heeracote, where she said she was going to visit, and her distributing sugar among the people on account of her being allowed to adopt a son. I made due enquiry on this subject, and find that she is altogether deceived by the people about her, who interpreted the acknowledgement of the Government of her petition, into that of her being allowed to adopt a son merely to get some money and presents from her. What would you think of this?"—*U. S. Gazette, Dec.* 14.

ENIGMATICAL.

An Inquest we are informed was held on Thursday evening on the body of an elderly Portuguese cook who had been into the fort with his Master's dinner, and was returning along the Calcadevie Road, when he was knocked down by a horse going at speed along the Road,—the rider, a young boy, having taken the contract over him. A Verdict of accidental death was returned.—*Times, Dec.* 18.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TRANSLATED FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRABHAKUR.

SIR,—The former Editor of the Bombay Gazette resigned his office a month ago, and another individual has been appointed to fill his place. Wheresoever this intelligence has reached, it has been welcomed by Europeans with great delight. The Editors of Madras and Bengal papers have expressed to the public the delight they have felt on this occasion, and entertain expectations that the Bombay Gazette will hereafter be well conducted. All this is just as it should be; for if the English journalist had not felt delight at the resignation of the former Editor of that paper, it would have been contrary to our predictions. It is not very difficult to account for the raptures of joy on the part of the British. The ex-Editor revealed some secrets with regard to Sattara affairs cautioned the Hyderabad Durbar with respect to, the Budamee Bund, and published in his journal the letters subscribed "A Hindoo"* The Emperor Aurungzeb felt no less joy on hearing of the death of Sheewajee; but this merely betrays the weakness of his mind. When the ex-Editor wielded his instrument (I mean the paper) then was the time for his antagonists to attack him; and it is quite unbecoming respectability to assail him when he has laid down his arms and retired from the field—such a circumstance is an indication of pusillanimity. One journalist has gone so far as to assert that the ex-Editor's productions were absurd; but we cannot reconcile ourselves to this assertion,—and moreover honesty was a great virtue in him: for in whatsoever predicament, he always espoused the cause of truth, even tho' the matter should go against his countrymen. As for his writings being far from talented (let us tell you Mr. Editor) he was certainly not talented enough to please the Europeans by vain flatteries, so as to be able to continue in his office permanently. Suffice this much for the ex-Editor—Now as for the present Editor, we (confess) we cannot speak favorably of him. When his contemporary the "Times" said something against him, he brought forward the independence of his paper as an argument to disprove the assertions in the Times; and now he is very busily engaged in watchfully stirring up in his paper all that is said against the ex-Editor, and favorable to himself, in order to raise himself in the estimation of his readers. We do not believe the paper to be well reformed—we rather think that, it has lost all its former independance and is daily fast becoming slavish.

Your friends,

MANY IMPARTIAL MEN.

* These circumstances have *very probably* given them cause for vexation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

My dear Sir,—I beg to seek a corner in your very valuable Journal for the purpose of enlightening that very happy adviser and reviewer of the whole affair that engrosses the minds of the community and which the Writer signed "*Communicated*" has of late, so very ably handled as it is known under the name of the "great contempt case." His last letter *more particularly* is very full of good advice to my *countrymen*; but let me tell that Writer his appeal to my fellow men I fear will not be of any avail, not because they do not see and feel their position, but that they dare not come forward to assert and support their own independence, there are many of the leading Gentlemen who are connected here with the English merchants and my fellow countrymen support them, but the false feeling they entertain of Sir Charles Forbes's *power* and *friendly intentions* for their good, makes them afraid to do any thing without *him* and *those* connected with him—"*Communicated*" will therefore see how his noble and sound minded advice will not be followed. I often bleed in my heart for my countrymen who are so blind to their good; and although they see clearly that to depart from their customs and habits, will benefit themselves, their children and their country, yet they will persist in maintaining their slavish habits. That great man Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy unfortunately is away, yet we have Jugonath Sunkersett—here still I have my doubts, whether his business of lending money to the European Gentlemen generally fits him exactly to think for us—when J. J. comes from Poona I hope he will do something to cause the natives to speak their sentiments *boldly* and *truly*. What they think of the present system of dispensing "*equal and impartial justice*" to every one—and not rest satisfied until the same be made known to our gracious, good and great Queen Victoria. Believe me you deserve the thanks of all India for your support of this cause.

I am your most obedient Servant,

A NATIVE.

Fort, 18th Dec. 1841.

The Comedy of "Bombay Blunderers."

TO THE EUROPEAN MERCHANTS RESIDENT IN BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,—I have some observations to make to you, which demand serious consideration, and therefore claim your attention.

It is said in the Bible, that when the blind lead the blind, both may fall into the ditch: the same fate must attend the ignorant, when they are guided by the ignorant;—they may go astray.

You have all, I have no doubt, discussed over and over, and over again, the subject of the Petition, presented to the House of Commons on the 30th of September last, in relation to the CHIEF JUSTICE of the SUPREME COURT of Bombay. Many of you are, I dare say, heartily tired of the subject; nevertheless, I wish to present to you for consideration, some curious information, which may not only interest, but amuse you.

The Commercial Chamber organ here, that is, the *Bombay Times*, on the 17th of November, made a flourishing prelude about the presentation of that Petition, and told the Public of India, that "it had been subscribed by six seventhe of the representatives of all "the European Mercantile Houses in Bombay, but "that there were, indeed, only three or four Firms, by "whom it was not subscribed."....That paper afterwards published on that day, "the Memorial of the "Bombay Merchants, as it was laid before the HOUSE "OF COMMONS."...Memorial laid before the House of Commons!!! What would be thought in that House of such phraseology?...But the Petition itself appeared in a garbled state,—commencing in these words:

"The Petition of the *undersigned* British subjects resident in Bombay, humbly sheweth."

The word *undersigned* is printed in Italics, in order to call attention to it, because the *Bombay Times*, and its languid echo the *Bombay Courier*, intentionally garbled the Petition, by not publishing the names of the THIRTY-ONE, who had the distinguished honour of annexing their signatures to it.....Report says, but whether true or false, I know not, that among those signatures, containing the Representatives (only the Representatives, mind that!) of all the European Mercantile Houses in Bombay, there are some strange names, such as Editors, slopsellers, old iron-mongers, opium dealers, mock doctors, &c. &c. all representing the European Mercantile Houses in Bombay!!! You, Gentlemen, who are Merchants, are fully aware of the great distinetion to be drawn between Merchants, and partners in Mercantile Establishments, and Representatives of Mercantile Houses, and Agents and authorized clerks &c. &c. Yet the Editor of the *Bombay Times* most amusingly jumbles all together and tells his readers that all are equally respectable.

The suppression of the names annexed to the Petition is "garbling" in the English sense of that word. If the Scotch Editor of the *Bombay Times* wishes for more information, as to the meaning of that word he may refer to Johnson's Dictionary, which will prove to him that the word is used correctly with reference to his mode of publishing that Petition, in selecting one part and suppressing another. But enough of verbal criticism.—*Note.*

The Editor of the *Bombay Times* on the 17th of November tells us that "three—if not five, of those who subscried the petition, will be in London ready to make affidavit to the facts"—that is, those Petitioners will be in London when the next session of Parliament begins. "Then comes the tug of war"; then will the Bombay Comedy, be opened in earnest.

In the beginning of this letter mention is made of "the blind leading the blind"—A portion of its application refers to the course of those five Petitioners in London. The petition is addressed to the House of Commons, and the Editor of the *Bombay Times* on the 17th of November states "that the Board of Controul will have to decide upon the whole merits of the question." No, Gentlemen, No. The President of that Board and all his colleagues are too wise to interfere with the prerogatives of the House of Commons. The petition is addressed to the House of Commons, and it would be too daring a proceeding on the part of any one Minister to take upon himself to decide upon a question, the solution of which belongs to the Representatives of the British Nation.

What then will be the course adopted? Attend to me, Gentlemen, and I shall endeavour to explain the matter to your satisfaction. It was the duty of the Public writers, that is, of the Editors of the *Bombay Times* and of the *Bombay Courier* long before this date to have explained it fully; but those learned men, being ignorant of the principles, practice and application of the British Constitution, have thought it best to accuse or abuse the CHIEF JUSTICE, and not to point out to you the mode of procedure which will be adopted by the HOUSE OF COMMONS and the results of that procedure.

You Gentlemen have, it is to be presumed, observed that the Petition drawn out, as I suppose, by the frothy lawyer, who signalized himself by his disingenuousness, is vague in its assertions. Nevertheless those assertions must be proved, or at least attempted to be proved at the bar of the HOUSE OF COMMONS. The object of the Petition being to charge a Judge, "with a refusal to administer justice impartially"—is in the view of the constitution one of the utmost importance and will demand proofs,—positive proofs.

The Editor of the *Bombay Times* states that "affidavits" can be made in London—but this is a specimen of gross ignorance, for the HOUSE OF COMMONS receives no affidavits, neither does it administer any oaths to witnesses or persons called to its bar. The five Petitioners will therefore have to attend the House on the day of the investigation. Let no one think that they will be able to elude the messengers who will hand them the SPEAKER's summons or order. Attend they must.

Gentlemen, you who know the five Petitioners that will be then in England, may fancy them shivering in the lobby of the House, and waiting to be called one by one to the bar. There are in the world many persons who have great objections to take an oath; others perspire at an examination, and nearly faint at a cross examination. Imagine therefore each of those five Petitioners standing alone at the bar of the HOUSE OF COMMONS and liable to be examined, not by one or two persons, as in a Court of Law, but by fifty, sixty, a hundred, ay, even two hundred members, one after the other. There is no law there to prevent questions being asked as the Members may please and answers must be given, or a committal to Newgate is instantly ordered.

The following is a short specimen of those questions.

1 What is your name?
2 How long were you in Bombay?
3 Were you a Merchant or merely an Agent of an English or Scotch Mercantile House?
4 What were you before you went to Bombay?
5 Were you, or was the House with which you were connected, in the habit of having the properties or money belonging to Europeans under your care?
6 If any one of those Europeans died, what used you or your House to do?
7 Have you ever heard of extravagant percentages being taken out of such properties?
8 Is not ten percent sometimes taken out of the property?
9 Is not even twelve per cent taken?
10 Name the Houses or Agents that take those percentages.
11 Have not various instances occurred of certain Houses of Agency having procured the repeal of the letters of administration granted to the Registrar, in order that those Agents might take out new letters of administration.
12 So the expence of administration was thereby doubled?
13 And in addition to the Registrar's percentage of 5 per cent those houses of Agency then took 5 per cent more for themselves?
14 Even from the funds already received and in the hands of the Registrar?
15 Thereby causing costs to the amount of ten per cent to the Estate?
16 And a second proctor was of course required to repeal the first letters and to take out the new letters of Administration?
17 So there was an expence of double letters of administration, of double fees, and of double Proctors? all expences doubled?
18 Tell the House of Commons, if the Houses of Agency or of Agents, who by contrivances at home had themselves named by the Friends of the deceased, could not obtain the money in the hands of the Registrar, by acting as Attornies for those Friends, at one per cent, instead of subjecting the Estate to 5 per cent for new letters of administration and other new expences?
19 Is there not an act of Parliament directing that when letters of administration are repealed, the party repealing them is entitled solely to Agency fees of one per cent?
20 Is not the receipt of five per cent for the second Administration a violation of that act?
21 When Agents act as Attornies, they have no occasion for a second Proctor?
22 Is not all this conduct highly reprehensible?
23 Is it not in defiance of justice and right?
24 And did the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Bombay refuse to sanction such practice?
25 And he used those very words "it is in defiance of justice and right?"
26 And his refusal to sanction such a practice was the original cause of the quarrel of the Agency houses, with him,
27 So it is evident that if the Chief Justice had allowed the practice of gaining the percentages, there never would have been a quarrel with him?
28 Now say, have you heard of Estates being subjected, thro' this irregular practice, to very extravagant percentages?
29 What was the highest percentage you yourself got from this practice, out of an estate?
30 Did you ever get an additional percentage from shifting the property from one and to another and calling it a sale?
31 Dont you charge so much per cent for remittance of bills on England, on your own agents too?
32 Dont you charge a percentage in London for cashing those bills?
33 Dont you charge so much per cent for postages also?
34 All those charges are pretty pickings out of the properties of Widows and Orphans?
35 Are there many Houses of Agency in Bombay in the habit of taking those pretty pickings?
36 Please to state their names.
37 Now as I read over the list of the thirty one Petitioners tell me, who is each person, and if he is connected with any one of those Houses.
38 Is Petitioner—No. one so connected?
39 And number two? (*So on to the last.*)
40 And when the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court refused to sanction the practice, he was insulted?
41 And then attacked in the newspapers?
42 But he never would have been insulted or attacked, if he had not refused to sanction this illegal practice?
43 Were you, or was any member of your House a newspaper Proprietor?
44 How many newspaper Proprietors among the Petitioners?
45 Did you ever suggest any articles to the newspapers against the Chief Justice?
46 The Editors of those papers are mere Agents in the hands of the Proprietors—that is, they are responsible to the Proprietors for whatever is published?
47 And they are dismissed, if they write independently?
48 The first attack on the Chief Justice was put up in what you call an Overland Paper? that is a paper sent to Europe by the Mail that leaves Bombay in the begining of the month?

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

49 And the object of publishing that attack on that day was in order that your accusations might circulate in Europe and especially in Great Britain one whole month, before any contradiction or comment could arrive here from India?
50 That was a clever contrivance to prejudice the public mind against the Chief Justice?
51 What was the name of the Paper that lent itself to that contrivance? Is it not in the habit of committing those tricks?
52 The attacks against the Chief Justice were continued?
53 There was a regular series of them?
54 And as that Judge was alone then on the Bench, he had to stand against a full battery of those attacks?
55 At last he caused the Proprietors of those Papers to be cited before the Court?
56 And there those Proprietors were called upon to disclaim or to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of the Supreme Court?
57 Is there any legal officer in Bombay who could take the office of Public Prosecutor on behalf of the Supreme Court?
58 How many Proprietors were cited?
59 Had the Judge any alternative but citing the Proprietors or submitting to have the Supreme Court an object of contempt, among the Indian population, when the Europeans are looked upon as great men and their newspapers as infallible?
59 What did those Proprietors then do?
60 Did the native Gentlemen, who were Proprietors of the newspapers instantly disclaim any knowledge of or participation in the articles published in contempt of the Court?
61 And they also declared their satisfaction with the upright conduct of the Judge?
62 And several European Gentlemen who were also Proprietors did the same?
63 But there were others who refused to act thus openly and honestly?
64 Were you, or any Member of your House of that number?
65 The next thing was to employ a Barrister, a bullying one too; and to try to excite the passions of the Chief Justice who kept his usual good temper.
66 And that Barrister did not fail to execute what he undertook?
67 And by his clever jugglery, he found means of having a second opportunity of brawling at the Chief Justice?
68 But after all your and your advocate's efforts you were obliged at last to make proper disclaimers?
69 And then the Chief Justice without instituting any prosecution against the Editors, discharged the newspaper proprietors?
70 And your next grand step was to get up a petition against the Chief Justice?
71 And where was it left for signature?
72 Were there any lampoons circulated in Bombay against the Judge?
73 Can you state who wrote them?
74 Where were they printed?
75 Do you know the Coffee room under the Chamber of Commerce?
76 Were not the lampoons and the petition lying together on the table there?
77 Did any of the newspaper Proprietors write those lampoons?
78 State the name of such person or persons.
79 Are you, or were you, or any member of your House a member of the Club, called the Chamber of Commerce?
80 What is the object of that Club.
81 Of what description of persons is it composed?
82 Have you heard that that Club ever deliberated upon, or desied or Caballed together for the purpose of having the present Chief, Justice removed from Bombay?
83 By how many members of that Club, is the petition signed?
84 Has the Club a newspaper as its organ?
85 What is the name of that newspaper?
86 Is it one of those accused of the contempts?
87 It of course did not hesitate to mislead the public as to the conduct of the Chief Justice?
88 That was the paper that first sent the *exparte* statement to Europe? and every month it sends new *exparte* statements?
89 It of course upheld the proceedings of the Petitioners and recommended the Petition?
90 How many Englishmen signed the Petition?
91 How many Scotchmen?
92 How many Irishmen? and how many Natives?
93 There was a subscription also raised by the Petitioners?
94 For the purpose of remunerating their chosen Advocate?
95 Its amount was.
96 There was another subscription going forward at the same time, what was it for? And what was its amount?
97 So the Petitioner's subscription, notwithstanding their great grievances appears contemptible when compared with the other?
98 The Bombay Public did not therefore sympathize with the Advocate or the Petitioners?
99 What was the opinion of the other Barristers, not employed in the case of the Petitioners?
100 And they declared the conduct of the Chief Justice to have been dignified and dispassionate?
101 And they pronounced the bullying Advocate guilty of disingenousness? Why and how?
102 So he soon quitted Bombay?
103 And he, it was, who brought this Petition to London?
104 Did he bring any other Petition?
105 What was the object of this second Petition?
106 Was it to have him made the third Judge in Bombay?
107 Pray, tell the House of Commons, why that petition was not presented?
108 Now I ask you, who are so profound in the knowledge of the British constitution, and who have signed from such pure motives the petition against the present Chief Justice, how much money have you brought from India, which you can state to have been acquired from those percentages out of the properties of the Widows and Orphans?
109 Again I ask you, can you think that this petition has been got up out of pique and vexation because the Chief Justice is determined not to allow such an illegal practice in future?
110 Do you think the British House of Commons is to become in your hands, a mere tool to gratify your petty malice and your thirst of revenge?
111 What do you think, you and your fellow petitioners deserve for thus attempting to impose on the British House of Commons?
112 Suppose you be ordered into custody and to go upon your knees at the bar and then required to make an humble apology for this deceitful, and hypocritical and anti—constitutional petition, and then to be admonished by the Speaker, and obliged to pay the fees of your arrest. Will you venture to say, you do not deserve such treatment?
113 Perhaps indeed it will be better, in order to give a forcible example to such peculators, and plunderers of the Widows and Orphans of your unfortunate European fellow subjects, that you be sent to Newgate until the end of this Session.

The House will decide. &c. &c. &c.

Gentlemen, the above is but a feeble outline of the numerous questions which will be put to each of those five Petitioners successively while they as being in England will have to answer for the blunders of others who remain in India. It may be said that the HOUSE of COMMONS cannot know if any of the Petitioners are in England. But the *Bombay Times* has very opportunely declared that at least five of them will be in London at the beginning of the next Sessions. Any Member of the House can demand a list of the *thirty one* and may then make a motion in the House that all the Petitioners in England be ordered to attend the House on a certain day. No one will dare to refuse, for if one of them should dare so to do, the SPEAKER will issue his warrant and send a Messenger to take them into custody and then comes the question of fees, which are no trifle. They used to be 22 guineas for the first 24 hours and ten guineas each day that any one was in the custody of the Serjeant at Arms—Then will the London Journals have long accounts of the Comedy of "Bombay Blunderers."

I am afraid, Gentlemen, that among the Petitioners there are some persons of respectability, who will not wish to have themselves and their affairs made an object of public curiosity and sport in the London Newspapers. I am sincerely sorry for them. Yet that to them unlucky proceeding of signing a petition against an elevated Public Functionary places them in the untoward position. They were blindfolded by passion, and they have exposed themselves to being raised in the pillory of public derision. The parties, who bring accusations against a Judge, for the gross breach of duty of not distributing justice, fairly, fearlessly and impartially, are necessarily required to have their hands clean and their consciences unsullied; for it is an obvious regulation of justice to investigate with the most severe scrutiny, the lives, the characters, and the motives of all who bring such charges forward.

In this letter, I have explained what is likely to be the future history of the Petition of the THIRTY ONE. They may not have calculated upon its taking such a course, but as they have booked its place upon a carriage on the railway of public opinion, they must now await its arrival at the terminus.

This is a long letter, and yet there is another point worthy of remark. The parties, who bring forward unfounded and malicious charges against Public Functionaries, as especially against Judges, become subject to strange troubles. There is, as you must be aware, no term to the exercise of the rights, privileges and prerogatives of Parliament. The question of this Petition which is now among the records of Parliament may be brought forward ten, twenty, even thirty years hence; and thus the Petitioners now in India may hereafter enjoy the great advantage of exhibiting before Parliament, and have the satisfaction of bending their knees, and making humble apologies, and praying for mercy, and paying heavy fees; any one of which if they refuse to do, the House of Commons will send them to lodgings in the Public Jail of Newgate. Riches, Power, Intrigues with Ministers will be of no avail; those prudent Petitioners will have to suffer for what is called in Parliamentary language, "a frivolous and vexatious Petition."

It appears never to have occurred to those Petitioners that the present Chief Justice, on retiring from Bombay, may find means of becoming a Member of the House of Commons, and there, he, or even any of his friends can bring the Petitioners to the proof of their infamy. If the Chief Justice should through magnanimity decline prosecuting in his own case, there are in England, many publick-spirited men, who will feel it to be a duty to their country, to bring this petty manœuvering before the noontide glare of publicity. Thus will the caballing, the concoeting together the mean petty intrigues and all the other little arts used by those, who seek to maintain the practice of those extravagant percentages be exposed by the powerful Press of London, to the execration of the civilized world.

The House of Commons being in the exercise of its important prerogatives, the public safeguard for the proper distribution of justice, cannot now allow the complaints of the THIRTY ONE to drop. They have, through their Papers in Bombay raised a clamour against the CHIEF JUSTICE throughout all India; but clamour is no proof of their being in the right. On the contrary, the saying is varified of the Fool, who on hearing two men disputing declared the noisy man was wrong, for it was evident that he sought by loud talking to put down his adversary.

So fare those who being blind and ignorant allow themselves to be led astray by conceited and presumptuous guides. The names of those THIRTY ONE as well as an exact copy of the Petition can be easily, and will be soon obtained at the HOUSE of COMMONS. Then will that precious pair, the Editors of the BOMBAY TIMES, and of the BOMBAY COURIER be put to shame for their garbled publication; and then will the THIRTY ONE shine in redoubled splendour, on the pinacle of public scorn, as guilty of an endeavour from motives of grovelling cupidity to mystify and hoax the British Government and Legislature, and as guilty of violating the laws of the Nation, and finally as guilty of transgressing that sacred Commandment which says "thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour."

Thus will the Comedy of "*Bombay Blunderers*" be enacted in London, and "I have a notion"—that some of you will be "pretty considerably" amused, if you have an opportunity of witnessing a part of the exhibition of those delectable Actors, at the bar of the House of Commons. It will be rare fun to see —— —— and —— —— —— and —— —— &c. each in such a quandary and at a nonplus, puffing and perspiring, or writhing in agony like a fox caught by his pursuers, and obliged to turn at bay—as his last poor shift, and his only refuge.

But the great guide the *Bombay Times* will doubtless come forward, and in its next Overland send home *exparte* some wondrous essay to prove that the House of Commons ought not to have the right of examining or cross-examining "the Representatives" of the European Mercantile Houses: and that that House, and the British People ought to take the Petition as Gospel and the *ipse dixit* of the *Bombay Times* as "the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." This doctrine may suit the meagre Americanisems or inflated vanity and masked semi-republicanism of the Conductors of that Paper, it may tickle the fancy of its servile imitator the Editor of the *Bombay Courier*; but it will not suit the taste of bluff JOHN BULL. JOHN BULL like an honest Englishman will demand that justice be done to all parties, and as justice, has the double duty of rewarding and punishing, he will insist that while the CHIEF JUSTICE of the Supreme Court of Bombay shall receive the approbation and applause of the Nation for his patience and forbearence, during an unworthy persecution, his persecutors shall meet the punishment, which their acts fully deserve. John Bull will place no reliance on Newspapers that seek to uphold the practice of plundering the Widow and the Orphan.

In conclusion. I beg, Gentlemen, to present to you, as British Merchants, not implicated in any such transactions, the fullest assurance of my consideration.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant.

Dec. 17th, 1841. COMMUNICATED.

NOTE.—The Editor of the BOMBAY TIMES states that he copied "the garbled Petition" from a printed slip. Where was that slip printed? Had it the Printer's name to it? Does the mere exhibition of a printed slip authenticate the petition, and warrant that Editor to publish it as correct? Did that printed slip come from the same Press as the Lampoons? Did that printed slip contain the word "undersigned"? If it did contain that word, (and the Editor from his declaration states it did) is it not clear that the petition was garbled? And ought not the Editor of the BOMBAY TIMES have stated in his leading Article of the 17th of November, "that he had had that slip in his possession during six months, and that it contained a garbled copy of "*the Bombay Blunderer's Petition*," which he chose to communicate to his readers as a full, complete and correct copy? The article of the 17th Nov. states that the *thirty one* had signed the Petition; how did he know their number, or their respectability, if he did not see their names?

So much for the inaccuracies and absurdities of the BOMBAY TIMES!!

C.

"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Monday, December 20, 1841.

Last Evening's Dawk.

WE have received Calcutta Papers up to the 9th Inst., Madras to the 11th Inst., and Colombo Observer to the 2nd Inst.

The Calcutta papers are destitute of news.

The Madras Herald states that a Report is confidently circulated, that four Native Infantry Regiments are to be despatched from thence to China early in the ensuing year. Appah Sahib the would-be Rajah of Nagpore has been seized by Captain Johnstone, and will eventually be safely lodged at Nagpore.

From the Madras Athenæum we learn that a suggestion has been made to that Government on the cut-and-clip method of uniting two duties of too important offices in one. It is quite impossible that this arrangement can meet that approbation of that Government.

cordance with the particular custom of that

Major General Hill has arrived at Mercara and started for Bangalore. The cholera has made its appearance in Arcot, though not in a very severe form.

The Colombo Observer contains nothing of interest.

WE regret to learn that Cholera is making rapid advances towards Bombay. We first heard of a party of Europeans being attacked by it at Seroor; subsequently accounts reached us of its ravages at Poona, and from thence it has gradually approached Bombay. At Carlee 7 individuals have died, and at Khandalla, we learn, that the servants of —— Marriott, Esq. had been suffering severely: one of them a Shikharee having had no perceptible pulse for nearly four hours.

It can hardly be necessary on our parts to point out to the authorities the necessity of taking all due precautions to assuage the horrors of this awful scourge should it reach Bombay.

We would be sorry to create unnecessary alarm, but feelings of humanity render it imperative on us to point out the advisability of cleansing all the drains and bye-ways, and if requisite, the appointment of a Board of Health, with full powers to ensure the white-washing of houses, &c. &c., and other means which are usually resorted to in England, where a town is threatened with this direful visitation.

We have also been requested to recommend travellers to abstain from drinking the water at Carlee, as it seems to be of a very deleterious quality

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WE have been informed that a portion of the higher classes have withheld their patronage from the French Artistes who purpose performing in this city.

The reason given is a fear of immorality characterizing the proposed performances. Nothing really can be more absurd than this. There is a translation of th programme in preparation at our office; and we assure our readers that there is not even an approach to a double-entendre from one end to the other. The higher classes shew far more ignorance than taste by this squeamishness, and we strongly advise the French actors to bundle off at once to either of the other Presidencies where they are far more likely to meet with the patronage they deserve, than amongst the dull sluggish Society of Bombay.

ALTHOUGH we deem it but justice to ourselves to draw the attention of our subscribers to the flattering encominms which have from time to time been so kindly extended to us by our Madras and Calcutta cotemporaries, we should refrain from so doing, were it not for the futile attempts to swamp us, which have characterized the Press of this Presidency. The "Dead set" which has been made at this Paper, must have attracted Public notice; but we can assure our subscribers that with our present increasing circulation will be commensurate our endeavours to give them satisfaction. To our political opponent the Madras Athenæum, we offer our best acknowledgements for his honorable notice of us.

WE now proceed to redeem the promise made in our last issue relative to the Post Office. We are not about to find fault with those who at present rule in that department, and who as far as we can judge discharge their duties to the best of their ability; but we are convinced that the establishment itself is utterly deficient in strength for all its purposes.

So long as a ridiculous fear of expenditure is allowed to interfere in the Post office arrangements, the Public may depend upon it their wants cannot be attended to. The Establishment is unequal to the duties required of it, and as the Bombay Post Office may be considered the General Post Office of all India, it behoves the public to make every exertion to have it placed upon an efficient footing.

We have reason to believe that our present excellent Governor and his able colleagues in Council are most anxious that this Department should be efficiently conducted; and as far as the Government here is concerned we are satisfied it would most willingingly sanction any necessary increase of expenditure. Unfortunately the hands of the local Governments both here and at Madras are tied down by the last Charter, which most unwisely prohibits them from expending one Rupee beyond a certain amount without the sanction of the Supreme Government. If blame rest any where it is with the Supreme Government, provided the subject has been properly laid before it, for not authorizing such an augmentation as will fully enable the Post Office to meet the expectations of the community at large. The proposition of Dr. Ranken for the employment of Soldiers as sorters, we consider for many reasons objectionable, if not wholly impossible. The difficulty of obtaining the same hands monthly, to say nothing of the objections Commanding officers would make to the arrangements for certain correct and cogent reasons too obvious to require further remark from us, would be the great impediment.

An idea struck us the other day, which if practicable would we imagine eventually tend to increase the ability of the Post office to meet the Public exigences. It might possibly be attended with some inconvenience at first; but a very short time would overcome this and render the Establishment more efficient. Our recommendation is this;—Let there be 12 boys from the ages of 12 to 15 years be entered and bound down for a term of, say five years as sorters, appoint a person capable of instructing them in their duties having at the same time a general control over them.

Let these boys for a period of two years be fed and clothed at the public expense, and then be put upon small salaries liable to increase according to merit and steadiness of conduct. In the course of time we imagine that these boys might be engaged, of course under proper surveillance in the sorting of letters, *during the passage* of the Steamer from Suez to Bombay, as is the practice in England during the conveyance of the mails by the Rail roads. The Packets for all parts of India would thus be at once ready for despatch on the arrival of the Steamer and the delay which is at present unavoidable, obviated.

The number of young men at the present moment receiving superior Educations must eventually require employment, and in the course of ten or twelve years the Purvoe who is now in the receipt of Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 per mensem will be supplanted by Half-caste or naturalized persons who will be glad to do the work for half the salary. We throw out the above suggestion in the hope that amongst others it may receive attention and if considered practicable put into execution, for any proposition at all calculated to ensure a quick and satisfactory delivery of letters must be considered as worthy of public consideration.

Since writing the foregoing we have heard it rumoured that a Committee is appointed for the purpose of suggesting any alteration or increase requisite in the Post office Establishment.

This is as it should be, and affords satisfactory evidence in support of what we before asserted respecting the favorable disposition of the Local Government to meet public wishes. We trust the Committee will recommend a considerable increase in the hands of the Post Office, as well as the necessity of providing a more convenient building for the Establishment. Provided the result of the Committee's labors be a recommendation within rational bounds, we are satisfied it will meet the approval of Government and forthwith acted upon.

IN our issue of Monday last, we gave insertion to a letter subscribed JUSTICE.

This letter contained a sort of complaint against the British Government, as to the manner they had assumed possession of the State or principality of Colaba, and driven the widows and family of the late Raghojee Angria Wuzareet Maub Surkheil from their possessions. The line of conduct pursued, according to the papers we have before us, seems to manifest such utter disregard of justice, and the due observance of treaties, that we are at a loss to conceive how the subject has been so soon consigned to oblivion.

The whole question seems to us, to turn upon the right of Raghojee or his widows to adopt a successor, and the extent of power granted by treaty to the East India Company in case of any vacancy of the musnud; and upon this point, nothing can be more conclusive than the 4th article in the treaty, which was ratified by the Governor General of India in 1822. This article is as follows:—"The British Government relinquishes in favor of Raghojee Angria his heirs and successors, Nuzzer Nuzzurana, as received or claimed by the late Peshwar and his successors; but reserves to itself entire supremacy over the Colaba State, and the right of conferring investiture on the Chief of Colaba, on any vacancy of the Musnud, and the said Raghojee Angria hereby engages, in behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, to act generally, in subordinate cooperation to the British Government."

Here is express and full provision for any contingency which might arise in default of a successor to the Musnud. The sole reservation claimed by and conceded to the British Government is the right of investiture in the case of a vacancy, which could hardly occur except by a simultanious extinction of Angriah's whole family, for the right of adoption has never been disputed in any state dependent or otherwise. Granting however, that no successor natural or adopted be provided for by Raghojee Angria or his Widows, there is not one line in the treaty by which the British Government can justify the course pursued. The reservation extends *solely* to the investiture and beyond this all interference in the shape of assumption, becomes not only tyrannical but illegal. True, it may be supported by superior force of arms, but might is not right, and until the treaty at present in existence be abrogated no one single stipulation in it agreed to by the then Government of India can legally be infringed. In the treaty the friendly relations which had existed between the East India Company and the Colaba state are acknowledged and confirmed. In it concessions are made by both parties and Raghojee Angria is dealt with, both in form and term, as an independent Prince. With regard to the question of adoption in this case the plea that the only available successor as named by Raghojee, on his death-bed was an illegitimate Son, is just as absurd as to suppose the East India Company to have an hereditary claim, or any other than the right of conquest to their possessions in the East. It has been distinctly laid down by Lord Hastings that the rule of succession in each state should be in ac-

realm, and when it is known that the late Chief Raghojee himself sprung from an illegitimate stock who preceded him on the Musnud, this plea does but add increased absurdity to the supposition that justice has had any share in the consideration of this case. Raghojee when he conceived himself dying in 1836 in proof that it was his desire to act in all good faith towards the British Government sent a deputation to the Bombay Government for permission to adopt a successor, which request was not entertained because "it would be premature"—We must confess there *appears* something very curious in this answer. Connected with subsequent proceedings it is abundantly suspicious. If, when a Prince is considered dying, be not the proper time for him to adopt we should like to know what is considered so. Raghojee however recovered from this illness. About two years afterwards when the hand of death was upon him and when time did not allow of a second reference, he called his family about him and by adoption "according to the custom of that realm" named a successor in case his Ranee, who was then *enceinte* should give birth to a daughter. He died soon after this—A Son however was born who unfortunately lived but a few months, and at his death Yeshoda Baee his Ranee proceeded to give effect to the late Raghojee's wishes, namely by adopting the illegitimate son whom he had named as his successor in case the child had proved a daughter. This fact however brings us back again to Article 4th.

If the Government did not approve this adoption although in strict accordance with the custom of the state, their duty with a proper regard to the observance of the treaty would have been to invest a chief in his place, for the supposition that the Company had any latent idea *in futuro* of assuming possession of the Colabah state, was a contingency by no means contemplated by the ratifying parties and consequently Raghojee in his implicit reliance upon British Faith and British Honor insisted upon no provision to meet such a case. He thought he was treating with Gentlemen in whose minds there could exist no reservation, and he relied confidently upon the honorable intentions of those with whom he, an independent though not a powerful chief was dealing.

With regard to the rightful adoption in this case either as regards the right of the widow or the illegitimacy of the adopted, they are questions which to those conversant in the subject will need but little elucidation at our hands. There are sufficient precedents in Indian annals, and in Hindoo law competent for not only one widow, but widows in succession to adopt; and illegitimacy can be no bar else why is Holkar on the Musnud of Indore, or how came Raghojee's own Father on that of the Colaba state.

We conceive therefore that as far as the question can be considered in a legal point of view, that the treaty of 1822 has been violated by the British Government. We have been unable to discover any politic reason for this assumption of the Colabah state. There were we understand no internal broils, no family dissensions to be averted. There were no contentions for the Musnud amongst the different Members of the late Raghojee's family, or any probability of a consequent dismemberment of the state. There have been no suspicions of treachery or breaking of treaties such as alone could justify the interference of an adjacent power, and if the latter had been the case, why should not the same leniency (?) which was held forth to the late Rajah of Satarah when he was declared, however falsely to be guilty of intrigue and treason extented to them? Can expediency have had any place in the consideration of this question? We hope not—for the British character for honour and good faith is rather too cheap at £30,000 a year.

It has been stated that Colaba had become the resort of criminals who have sought and found refuge within the territories, which would doubtless be a violation of the treaty, unless steps were taken to deliver them up to Government on demand; but this is combated by a declaration that the Bombay Government are aware of the most rigorous exertion having been in all cases made for the punishment or delivering up of the offenders. In whatever light we look upon this subject, we are more and more convinced of the gross injustice of this measure. Had the state been in open revolt had the family of the late Raghojee fermented and encouraged a general uprising to throw off the yoke of British supremacy had the treaty of 1822 been torn up and trodden under foot, more decisive measures could not have been taken to oust the family of Raghojee from the throne of their forefathers.—They have received no consideration, driven from their homes, they seek a voluntary banishment—their property, horses, cattle and almost all they possess are brought to the hammer, and they now exist how they can, a fallen but still a Royal family, a living monument of British injustice.

The late Rajah of Kurnool, Dost Mahommed, the Rajah of Sattarah and others find honorable retreats provided for them; but these the impoverished widows and orphans of a deceased Prince are left to their own resources. We have received many complaints relative to the Political Superintendent, but they have no immediate connection with our present subject, and we therefore postpone their consideration for another opportunity.

We trust in conclusion that those who have the power will come forward even at the eleventh hour and declare for public information the grounds which have induced these harsh steps against this family, for at present conceiving them to be in the face of an existing treaty, they can only be considered as unjust, cruel and illegal.

So Lord Ellenborough is the new Governor General of India. His Lordship has been sworn in at a Court of Directors, and duly feasted at the London Tavern. This appointment seems to have met with universal approbation, and the acquirements and experience in Colonial matters, which all parties agree in according to Lord Ellenborough, must eminently qualify him, above most others, for the important post he is about to assume.

In the Epitome which we find in the last London Mail, of his Lordship's speech at his inauguration dinner, a great stress is laid upon the confidential intercourse which has existed between the new Governor General and the Duke of Wellington, on all matters connected with Indian Policy, since the former was placed at the head of the India Board thirteen years ago. "He (Lord E.) felt, that in going to India, he went strong in the Noble Duke's confidence." It is therefore to be concluded, that the future system of Government to be pursued in this country will, be essentially in accordance with the opinions which have been from time to time delivered by the Duke of W. and the Premier Sir Robert Peel. It may not therefore, at the present moment, be uninteresting or unprofitable to our readers, to bring to their recollection, that when the vote of thanks was moved by Lord Melbourne in the House of Lords, and Sir John Hobhouse in the House of Commons, to the Governor General of India and the officers and men composing the Indus Expedition for their Military conduct, the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel respectively refrained from all expression of approbation, regarding the Policy which had led to such brilliant results. And Lord Melbourne purposely so shaped his speech upon that occasion, as to limit the discussion to a consideration of the successes which had attended the operations of the Force. The Noble Lord knew well that any connection of the political arrangements with the vote of thanks, would materially interfere with the probability of its receiving the sanction of the House of Lords, and therefore abstained from all reference to them. From the speech of Sir Robert Peel however we are enabled to draw far more decisive conclusions, as to his real though suppressed opinions. Sir Robert limited *his* vote of thanks as regarded the Governor General to the share he might be said to have had in the *Military* operations.

The inference from these speeches is very clear, without referring to any subsequent or more decided ones, as indicative of what the policy of these statesmen would be, on their assuming the reins of Government, and it is much to be lamented, that their succession to power, by which a stop might have been put to the ruinous course our government have persisted in, has been so long postponed.

We are not however amongst those who date the commencement of our mistaken policy, from the time our arms began to experience reverses.

There is a want of generosity in the attacks which have of late been levelled against our present politicals, quite equal to that which induced a certain Cotemporary to traduce our late Governor when, but not until he had left our shores. The mistake was at the very commencement. The deposition of Dost Mahommed, and the investiture of the weak old debauchee Shah Soojah with sovereign authority was the error, and from the support which has been necessary to sustain the latter on a throne, which neither his own character fitted him for, or the affections of his subjects demanded for him, has been the cause of all present misfortune, and the immense outlay which has become consequent thereon. We were then blinded by the brilliancy of our operations, and the war was both here and at home declared finished ere it had well began. All this might have been averted, had the advice of those who are now in power been taken advantage of; the Duke of Wellington's memorable speech in reference to the danger of "little wars" must be fresh in the recollection of our readers, and how true all his predictions have proved, with sorrow, must be acknowledged. We have merely brought the attention of our readers to these points, in order that they may draw their own conclusions as to the difference of policy which is likely to be the result of Lord Auckland's supercession.

It must be gratifying to the Natives of all classes in this country to know, that Lord Ellenborough's knowledge of their institutions and habits, will not commence from the moment he places his foot on the shores of India. And it must be doubly so when they know, that his Lordship's opinions are highly in favour of all consideration of their grievances being extended by those who alone have the power to redress them. In a speech from his Lordship on the 14th February 1840, on the Marquis of Lansdowne presenting a petition on behalf of the native population of India, relative to their commercial disabilities, we find the following:—"He feared it would be a matter of considerable disappointment to the petitioners, that after a member of the government had undertaken to present their petition, the Noble Marquis had declined to offer any opinion either on his own part, or on the part of the government, as to the expediency or inexpediency of complying with its prayer." Again—"He was prepared to go a great deal farther than the Noble Marquis in reference to this subject. The Noble Marquis had said that he was prepared to do every thing for the people of India, which policy and circumstances *admitted*. Now he (Lord Ellenborough) was prepared to do all that policy and circumstances *demanded*. He thought the people were *entitled* to the greatest kindness and consideration from their Lordships, for they were entirely at the mercy of Parliament where they were not represented." This must be looked upon as a most satisfactory earnest of the justice which will distinguish all decisions by his Lordship in this country, where the natives have any wrongs or grievances to complain of.

Lord Ellenborough's speech however at the inauguartion dinner deserves further notice.

The principal topics to which His Lordship adverted were a peace, an honorable and durable peace with China, and a restoration of tranquillity to both banks of the Indus.

With regard to the former, it is a consideration, and it would have been preferable had Lord E. been more explicit upon this point, how far the powers granted to the present Plenipotentiary are in accordance with his own views, and those of his government; time only can show this in default of an express declaration on the part of the Governor General. The restoration of tranquillity to both banks of the Indus, recent transactions will, we fear, tend materially to obstruct, for until we recover that moral influence which has in this country been our mainstay, we shall hardly be in a condition to treat; and a disregard to the faithful obligations of treaties is not likely to effect this for us.

The consequence however which is held out as the result of the peace which Lord Ellenborough contemplates, is such as must be a source of gratification to every well-wisher of India, European or Native, a surplus revenue by means of which "to emulate the magnificent benevolence of the Mahomedan Emperors in the great works of public improvement, and more than all by gradually, cautiously having regard to the prejudices, the feelings of the natives, imparting to them all we know of arts and civilization, so as at once to elevate the character, and better the condition of that generous and mighty people."

To the Natives of India more especially must this concluding sentence of our new Governor General's speech be most encouraging. There are hopes held out that by the restoration of peace the resources of this country will be directed into a new channel, and that when the minds of the people are no longer harrassed and perplexed by wars and rumours of wars, they will be more susceptible of improvement, and time and means will become available for those studies of the Arts and Sciences, which so mainly contribute to civilization and internal improvement.

By these means, as Lord Ellenborough truly said, the character of a mighty and generous people will be elevated, their condition bettered, and although time will be required for the carrying out of these philanthropic purposes, we have hopes of brighter days yet for India, when the din of arms will cease, and the blessings of a long and uninterrupted peace be taken due advantage of, both by the inhabitants of this country, and their rulers.

THE SPORTSMAN.

Baroda Races for 1841.

THIRD DAY TUESDAY 14TH DECEMBER.

1st Race. A Cup value 1500 Rs. given by H. H. Seyajee Row Guicawar, for all Arabs with a subscription of 100 Rs. weight 8 st. 7 lb, Maidens allowed 5 lb. 3 Miles.

Mr. Boyd's G. A. H. Amato..	1
Mr. Black's B. A. H. Hoffman.....	2
Time 59½, 1. ½, 1. 2. 1. 1½, 1. 3, 1. 3½. Total	6 10.

2nd Race. The Vibart Mile of 500 Rs. from the Fund for Arab Horses, with a subscription of 150 Rs. Heats, weight 8 st. 7 lb.

Mr. Black's W. A. H. Mantaline.....	4. 2. 1. 1.
Mr. Boyd's G. A. H. Little Bundoola	1. 4. dr.
Major Robert's C. A. H. Mungo..	3. 1. 2. 2.
Mr. Young's B. A. H. Regulator.....	2. 3. 3. dr.

3rd Race. A Cup value 500 Rs. given by Gopall Row Myrall, Banker of Baroda, with a subscription of Rs. 100, for all Horses, weight 8 st. 7 lb 1½ Miles and a distance heats.

Mr. Boyd's C. A. H. Little Charley..	1. 2. 2.
Major Robert's G. A. H. Shylock..... ..	2. 1. 1.

Time 3. 19, 3. 21, 3. 19.

F. S. A.
Secretary.

European Intelligence.

DINNER TO LORD ELLENBOROUGH

Last evening the East India directors gave a sumptuous banquet at the London Tavern to the new Governor-General, at which most of her Majesty's ministers and a large circle of the *haute noblesse* of the land were present. Mr. Lyall, who, of course, officiated as chairman, after the usual loyal toasts, very appropriately introduced that of "Lord Ellenborough," who, in reply, eloquently expatiated on the arduous and manifold duties of his high appointment—briefly adverted to the knowledge of Indian affairs he had acquired in the course of his official career at the Board of Contrel—expressed a desire to emulate the policy which the Duke of Wellington would most probably pursue in a similar position—paid an apposite compliment to Lord Auckland—dilated on the disturbed condition of China and Affghanistan—stated that he should land in India totally unshackled with a determination "to select for every office the person who to him seemed best qualified to fill it;" and concluded by a fervent hope that, by the favour of Providence, he should be enabled to advance the public good, and the interest of "his native and his adopted country."

It is but fair to Lord Ellenborough that we should give the Indian reader as copiously as we can the testimony borne to his talent, and the peculiar qualifications for his new office:—

Sir Robert Peel said it was his duty, on the part of the members of her Majesty's government, to return their warmest thanks for the compliment which had been paid to them. It must be satisfactory to the ministers of the crown to be complimented in a company among so many who were present who had distinguished themselves in military and civil services in this and another country with which the proceedings of that day were so intimately connected. Yielding to none in his anxious desire for the prosperity of India, it must he highly satisfactory to receive such marks of esteem and confidence from those deeply interested in the affairs of India. Upon a mutual confidence between the authorities of this country and those of India must in a great measure depend the successful administration of affairs in the latter. As his (Sir R. Peel's) name had been mentioned by the honourable chairman he might say, that although he had not been brought into immediate connection, to any extent, with those connected with Indian affairs, still he felt the warmest interest upon the subject. He should have been wanting in his duty if he had not required the assistance of his noble friend (Lord Ellenborough). (Loud cheers.) After an acquaintance of fifteen years with the noble lord, unchequered by a single misunderstanding or dispute, knowing his high integrity, his strict honour, his great ability, his indefatigable industry and powers of eloquence, he (Sir R. Peel) would have been wanting in his duty to the country if he had not selected him to undertake the high office to which he had been appointed. When he asked himself the question if the East India Company would accept him, or that the crown would refuse the appointment, he felt confident that that great man (pointing to the Duke of Wellington) would not withhold his consent. When he (Sir R. Peel) recollected the knowledge of Indian affairs which the noble lord had, and stimulated as he was to promote the welfare of that country—knowing, too, the deep interest he took in advancing the interests of the natives, founded, not on the narrow edge of the sword, but upon the broad basis of general good, though it deprived him (Sir R. Peel) of a valuable friend, yet he had considered it a paramount duty to accept the appointment. (Loud cheers.) He (Sir R. Peel) breathed but the wishes of all with whom he was connected that his noble friend might return to his native land after having successfully executed the duties of his high appointment, in health and prosperity, to receive from a grateful people those marks of approbation which were accorded to those who honestly performed the public duty. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman then rose to propose the "Health of the Duke of Wellington." Drunk amidst great acclamation with three times three.

The Duke of Wellington then returned thanks for the honour done him. "It was" said his grace, "my anxious desire to attend upon the occasion of this festival to my noble friend, and I felt much gratified at the invitation. Having myself served the East India Company when I was a younger man, I have ever since felt the most lively anxiety to promote the advantage of that excellent body, which I had the honour of serving. Gentlemen, I must say I have occasion to congratulate you on this appointment, for not only is my noble friend known among the great statesmen of this country for his integrity, zeal, and ability, for his long and able administration of the office of first commissioner for the affairs of India, and the proof he has given of having devoted all his talent to the grand object of making himself master of the details of those affairs. My noble friend, therefore, unites all the advantages of a distinguished statesman with the knowledge and experience that might be expected to result only from a long residence. He has gained at home a knowledge which other men could only have obtained from lengthened personal experience in the country itself. Gentlemen, I say that the confidence of the Court of Directors could not have been placed in a person better qualified; and I fully concur with her Majesty's government in the wisdom of the choice, for all must be satisfied that it is the wish of my noble friend to further the welfare, contentment, and happiness of the people over whom he is to preside. My noble friend has stated likewise that it is his anxious desire to co-operate with the Court of Directors in promoting peace, commerce, and the arts, and which I certainly hope and trust that he will do. I also hope that my noble friend may have the power to put at rest that great question which has been in a state of uncertainty in the north-west of India, as well as in Central Asia, and thus give security to the possessions under your superintendence and government, and enable you to apply your great resources to promote still further the happiness and prosperity of India. I feel great pleasure in acknowledging the compliment paid to me." (The noble duke sat down amidst loud cheers.)

The Band: "See the Conquering Hero comes."

The Duke of Wellington again rose. Having had the honour of serving the East India Company, he had a great desire to evince his respect for that body upon every occasion. He was anxious, therefore, now to avail himself of the opportunity of drinking to their

health, and accordingly begged to propose the health of the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and the Court of Directors of the East India Company. (Great cheering.) Drunk with three times three.

The Chairman acknowledged the honour done to himself, the Deputy-Chairman, and the Court, in appropriate terms.

The "Navy" and "Army" were acknowledged respectively by the Earl of Haddington and Lord Hill; and Lord Fitzgerald hoped that in his new position he would be able to preserve the good understanding at present existing between the crown and the directors.

At the termination of this speech the Duke of Wellington quitted the room, passing through the long range of visitors with a dignified and familiar bow to each, and with a tolerably firm step, which left, however, the recollection of the duke's emphatic words strong in the memory of his hearers, "when I was a younger man." The cheering continued during the whole of his grace's progress through the long range of apartments, and was responded to by the multitude assembled without.

Lord Auckland's health was then proposed by the Chairman, and drunk with three times three, and the company broke up.—*Atlas, Oct.* 30.

The Tower of London.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION

(Additional Particulars.)

The painful excitement and deep sympathy which this event, announced in the columns of our journal of yesterday, had created in the public mind, was throughout the whole of yesterday on the increase.

From an early hour in the morning, and indeed throughout the whole of Sunday night, Tower-hill and all the avenues leading thereto presented a most lively appearance. As night came on and gradually darkened, the outline of the shell of that once magnificent building, the Armoury, together with the Bowyer-tower, the new store-house, &c., became distinctly visible from the lurid glare of light playing upon the ruins, and produced from the immense pile of burning rubbish still smouldering and at times bursting forth in violent flames from within.

The interior of the Tower during the night presented a truly singular and picturesque appearance. Groups of soldiery, in their sombre gray coats, exhausted by their almost superhuman exertions throughout the previous night and day, were to be seen reclining on blankets in various parts of the parade fronting the scence of devastation, under tents composed of the same materials erected upon halberds, &c., to protect them from the rain. Several engines belonging to the fire-brigade, as also those of the County, West of England, the Custom-house, those belonging to the Tower, and others, were also stationed, together with the firemen, in such positions as to be ready in case of a fresh outbreak beyond the building where the fire was still confined.

As morning approached, the fire in the body of the building at intervals burst out in large masses of flame, and it was only by the continual streams of water poured upon them that they could be at all kept under. At intervals, also, large masses of the heavy stone-coping, with which the top of the building was ornamented, kept falling from its tottering walls, and several times it was feared that the beautiful *basso relievo*, forming the pediment over the grand entrance, executed by Gibbons, would also become detached before measures could be taken to preserve it. The face of the bulding is much disfigured by large streams of molten lead which had run down the walls from the roof during the fire. The number of Windows on this side of the building is 43, and through the apertures a very fair view of the whole interior of the Grand Armoury presents itself. Looking upwards as far as the eye can reach, it meets with nothing but the tottering remains of the walls on the other side. Towards the centre, however, a far more interesting object meets the view. Opposite the grand entrance is to be distinguished the remains of "the grand staircase, which was considered one of the most magnificent in Europe. In order to convey an adequate idea of what this staircase was, and what, alas! it is, it may be well to give the following description, furnished to the reporter by one of the principal warders of the Tower:—The staircase consisted of a splendid trophy, consisting of arms and weapons, ancient and modern, comprising nearly 200 varieties and nearly all differing in form or pattern. In the centre was a half column, supporting a marble bust of his late Majesty King William IV., executed by Joseph, which was presented by His Majesty, and placed there on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to the Tower with Queen Adelaide, on the 5th of August, 1830. The mass, forming a splendid trophy, was placed within a recess on the landing, on a platform supported by eight brass six-pounder guns, which served as pillars, and which were taken at Waterloo. In the centre of the platform was an inscription announcing the visit of King William and Queen Adelaide, and upon a tablet placed between two guns the following:—"The kettle-drums in this trophy were taken at Blenheim, on the 2d of August, 1704, by the British troops under the command of John Duke of Marlborough. The guns were taken at Waterloo, on the 18th of June, 1815, by the British troops under the command of Arthur Duke of Wellington." Upon the walls at the sides were two large stars formed of swords, and their brass scabbards, bayonets, and pistols. The one representing the star of the order of the Knights of the Garter, and the other of the Bath. Also two figures in gilt suits of armour on ornamented pedestals. The rails of the stairs and the cornice at the ceiling were ornamented with architectural figures, curiously formed with arms. Below upon pedestals existed two very striking groups, one representing a knight in gilt armour preparing for action, attended by his squire, in the act of buckling on his spurs, and a pikeman with his 18-feet pike. The other group was a knight in a handsome suit of bright armour, of the time of Elizabeth, in action, having seized a banner of the enemy, waving his followers on. On each side of the entrance door was a knight in a gilt of armour, and over the door was placed the Ordnance Arms in white marble, and opposite two beautiful brackets, upon which stood the figures of two other knights in gilt armour. The whole of this superb staircase is, with the exception of the eight brass cannon taken at Waterloo, a mass of rubbish: they, as if in defiance of the devouring element, still rear their mouths amidst the ruins, and retain position on the platform. The only other relics of England's glory to be seen from the grand entrance, rearing their heads amidst the ruins, is the large anchor taken at Camperdown, and the huge mortar employed at the siege of Namur, in 1695, by William III., forming part of the naval and military trophies on either side of the grand entrance.

As was stated in our journal of yesterday, his Grace the Duke of Wellington received intimation of the terrible occurrence at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. His Grace at once forwarded information of the occurrence to Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty, it is said, expressed her deep regret at so severe a loss to the nation, and being anxious to obtain every authentic particular respecting the calamity, a messenger was despatched to the Lord Chamberlain, who, at Her Majesty's desire, visited the Tower on Sunday for the purpose of collecting information. After visiting the ruins, and having an interview with Major Elrington, the officer in command of the Tower, his Lordship returned to the Palace to lay the matter fully before the Queen.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Major Hall and Lieutenant Gould, of the Royal Engineers, arrived at the Tower, under orders for the purpose of surveying the state of the ruins of the Grand Armoury, the walls of which, more particularly that portion near the Jewel-office, and where the unfortunate fireman, Richard Wivel, was killed, they pronounced in a most dangerous condition. No doubt could exist of this fact, for it hung frightfully over the Terrace at the east end, threatening destruction to the residence of Mr. Forman, M. P., at the corner. The whole building is pronounced in danger, and Colonel Eden, the commander of the troops, has issued orders that no person shall be permitted to go within 50 yards of any part of it, which order throughout the day was rigidly enforced by the sentinels and police on duty. A strong guard was also stationed at each end of the Sally Port steps, situate on the east side of the Armoury, and near the Jewel Tower, in order to prevent any one passing. After Major Hall had had an interview with the Governor, preparations were commenced for shoring the walls, and large pieces of timber were procured, and by 5 o'clock last evening the walls on the west wing were made safe.

Respecting the first discovery of the fire, and the exact position of the tower in which it originated, many statements have gone forth; but from inquiries instituted yesterday, have been found to be erroneous. The following may be relied upon as accurate. At about 25 minutes after 10 o'clock on Saturday night, one of the sentinels on duty at the Royal Mint observed a light in the Round or Bowyer, Tower, of which from that spot a most commanding view is obtained. Thinking this was not right, he called the porter of the Royal Mint lodge out to look at it, saying at the time that a light in that tower was most unusual. The porter replied that he had often seen it, and again went into his lodge. A few minutes after a shout was heard proceeding from some person on Tower-hill, alarming the sentry on the batteries facing Postern-row that a portion of the Tower was on fire, and for him to give the alarm to the guard-house. This person subsequently proved to be Sergeant Edwards, of the 1st Battalion of Fusilier Guards, and his statement furnished to our report by Captain Delme Davis to whom he made it, is highly important.

Edwards states, that whilst he was in the Nag's Head public-house, in Postern-row, he perceived, to his great surprise, a light through one of the windows, just above the bomb proof part of the Bowyer Tower. He went out and crossed to the railings at the top of the moat by which the Tower is surrounded, and watched the light for a minute or two. At first it appeared but little larger than the glimmer of a candle, but it suddenly increased to such an extent, that no doubt was left upon his mind that the place was on fire. He at once hailed the sentry stationed on the Curtain Battery, situate immediately under the Bowyer Tower. The sentry recognized the sergeant's voice, and having answered, he desired him to alarm the garrison, for the place was on fire, which he did by instantly firing his musket. Edwards himself immediately made the best of his way to the western portion of the fortress, and, on gaining an entrance, found the troops turning out, and the garrison alarmed by the rolling of drums and sounding of bugles in every quarter. When it reached the guard-house, under the White Tower, facing the green, he informed the captain, and called upon Nash, the sergeant of the night guard, to follow him. The only approaches to the Bowyer Tower were through the basement of the Armoury, one to a private staircase, eastward of the Grand Stairs, which not only led to the Tower, but also to the roof of the Armoury. They made their way to this entrance, but unfortunately the keys were not immediately procurable. Finding this was the case, they proceeded to the western extremity of the building, and through a narrow passage only sufficiently wide to admit one person at a time; admission being gained to it near the north eastern angle of St. Peter's Church. On getting to the end of the passage they ascended a flight of steps, which led to a kind of terrace or wall beyond the north side of the Armoury, and 20 feet above the roof of the Old Mill Barracks, which it overlooked. This terrace led to that part of the Bowyer Tower called the Round Table, to which there were two entrances. On reaching it he informed Nash that it was in that building he had seen the fire; but they could then see nothing of it, although it smelt strong. Having broken open the place discovered in perfect darkness, but full of smoke. They descended to the door beneath, and on bursting that open also, a mass of flame rushed out upon them. They at once effected their escape, and before they had retraced their steps into the centre of the Tower, the Bowyer Tower was blazing to the very roof. He believes at the time he first burst open the door that, had there been an engine and plenty of water on the spot, the calamity might have been prevented.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

During the afternoon of yesterday Major Hall, Mr. Stacey, the Superintendent of the Government stores, and others, were enabled to visit the Bowyer Tower, in which the fire originated, and which could not previously be reached from the dangerous state of the walls and the heat of the ruins. The reporter also had similar opportunity, in company with Mr. Braidwood, the Superintendent of the London Fire Brigade. The place in which the fire originated is what is called the Inspection Room, a place the whole size of the Tower, but divided into several compartments by wooden panels, and in which were deposited arms which had been inspected and which were ready for use. This room was over a store, and had a bomb-proof flooring. Above it was the celebrated Table Room in which the Duke of Clarence was drowned in a butt of Malmesbury wine. On this bomb-proof floor, and in each room, were placed stoves on Dr. Arnott's principle, with flues passing along near the panels, one westward and the other eastward, and through the wall of the Tower to the roof. On entering the place the stove on the west side was found standing on the floor in its original position, but that on the east side had been broken and thrown one side by the falling of the materials from above. The workmen state, that on leaving the building where they were employed one of them observed that there was a little fire in the stove, but on feeling it he found that there was but little heat in it. The only communication that there was to the lower part of the Tower beneath the bomb-proof flooring, and in which the military stores are kept, is a subterranean passage leading from some other part of the Tower. At the conclusion of the examination the general opinion prevailed that the fire must have originated from the flues of either one or the other of the stoves in question, and there is every reason to believe that such is the case. It is understood, however, that it is the intention of the Government authorities to institute a general inquiry into the subject, and have every person known to have been in or near the Bowyer Tower on Saturday subjected to a rigid examination. This course appears to be a very proper one, and indeed the country have a right to expect it, as it is evident that the fire must have been the result of negligence in some quarter or other.

The loss occasioned by the fire is, we regret to say, far greater than has been yet represented to the public. In addition to the total destruction of the Armoury and the Bowyer Tower, three other extensive buildings have fallen victims to the flames, and have been wholly consumed. The Butler's Tower, at the east end of the Armoury, a building much larger than the Bowyer Tower, is completely gutted, as also two warehouses on either side of the Bowyer Tower, one 30 and the other 60 feet in length, containing naval stores, consisting of arms, cutlasses, boarding-pikes, &c.

The report of Mr. Braidwood was made yesterday, and after describing the general damage to the Armoury, &c., it proceeds to show the damage to other portions of the fortress and the dwellings therein by the fire, and which will be given in detail.

Up to a late hour last night the whole interior of the Armoury was still burning, and thousands surrounded the gates of the citadel; but throughout the entire day the most rigid orders were enforced, and no one could be admitted without an order from the Governor or some high authority.

The inquest on the body of Wiel, the unfortunate man who was killed on Sunday, is appointed to be held this afternoon, but it is understood no inquiry relative to the origin of the fire will be gone into.

At 11 o'clock last night the fire was still raging, and thousands of persons were still ranged on Tower-hill, to view the wreck which the fire has made, and which is distinctly visible from light thrown on them by the smouldering ruins.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY DESTROYED IN THE GREAT ARMOURY.

The following is a ecorrect desription of the various pieces of ordnance, &c., on the ground floor under the Small Armoury. The principal portions were trophies of British valour, many of great antiquity, and the whole forming a splendid and highly interesting collection.

The Armoury, said to have been the largest in Europe, was 345 feet in length, and was formerly used as a store-house for the artillery train, until the stores were removed to Woolwich. A considerable number of chests filled with arms ready for any emergency were in a portion of the room, which was portioned off, and in the other part a variety of arms were arranged in fanciful and elegant devices.

At the entrance were two brass 24-pounders, mounted on field carriages cast at Woolwich, from cannon taken at Cherbourg, in 1758; these were elaborately chased and highly ornamented. On the left-hand of the entrance was a row of guns, arranged in historical order, showing the various improvements in the manufacture of cannon. One piece was of wrought iron, and manufactured in the time of Henry V., A.D. 1422. Another of wrought iron in the time of Edward IV., 1461. A brass 36-pounder, 13 feet in length, Henry VII., A.D. 1456. A 12-pounder, brass, 13 feet 4 inches long, formerly belonging to Charles V., Emperor of Germany, A.D. 1509. A large brass 68-pounder, in weight near 5 tons and a half, inscribed with the date 1542, and said to be one of the lower deck guns of the celebrated "Great Harry." A brass 1½-pounder, made flat, having three bores and receptacles for the chambers where the charge was fired, and a brass 4-pounder of octagon form; and a brass cannon, having seven bores, all of the time of Henry VIII. A brass 20-pounder, Edward VI. A.D. 1548. A brass 2-pounder taken from the Dutch in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1581. A 3-pounder, a brass chamber gun, manufactured in the same reign. A curious brass mortar, bore seven inches and a half, James I., A.D. 1610. A beautifully-ornamented cannon, manufactured expressly for the son of James I. (Henry, Prince of Wales, in 1601; and also a handsome brass 22-pounder, of English manufacture, made for Charles, Prince of Wales, in 1521. A beautifully-wrought 5-pounder, Charles II., A. D. 1676. A brass 5-pounder, having three bores, and taken at the battle of Ramillies, in the reign of Queen Anne. A beautifully-ornamented brass 27-pounder, taken at Cherbourg in 1758. A light brass 24-pounder, George II., A. D. 1748. A splendid 42-pounder, made of fine brass, in length 16 feet, brought from Java in 1811. There was an inscription on it in the Persian language, which was translated by the Earl of Munster as follows:—"The work of the Sultan Ranafa Achmet Medigem ed-Deen, of the country of Palembang the Sacred, on which be peace! 1183 of the Hegira" (A.D. 1769).

To the right of the entrance was a range of brass and iron guns, mortars, &c., the greater portion of which had been connected with some of the most eventful periods of British history. They were of the following description:—

A 32-pounder made of iron, in its original carriage, and brass 24-pounder, recovered from the wreck of the Royal George, in the year 1834, having been under water 52 years. A 7-pounder brass cannon from Malta, in length 17 feet 4 inches. A singular brass gun of the reign of Charles II. Two elegant brass 24-pounders; on the breach, some lions' skins are very finely carved, and also the effigy of St. Barbara. They were taken from the walls of Vigo by the army under the command of Lord Cobham, in 1704. Two beautiful brass lichornes, 15-pounders, manufactured at St. Petersburgh, and dated respectively 1783 and 1789, taken from a Turkish frigate. Two splendid 1-pounder brass guns, elaborately ornamented and mounted on elegant carriages, presented by the Earl of Leicester to the young Duke of Glocester, son of Queen Anne, who died in his youth, in the year 1700. Two brass mortars, each weighing 2,840lb., taken at Cherbourg in 1758. A brass mortar capable of throwing nine shells at once, from which the balloons were thrown at the celebrated display of fireworks in 1748. And a beautful specimen of casting, consisting of 10 small brass cannon, on carriages. They were presented by the brass founders of London to Charles II., when that monarch was only nine years of age, for the avowed purpose of aiding his studies in the art of war.

On a raised platform stood the drum-major's chariot, with the kettle drums fixed. This was used on state occasions, or when the train was on the march. It was then drawn by six horses. Beneath, placed in a recess, was a grate for heating shot, and also a singular *chevaux-de-frise*, made at Lyons, and intended for the defence of a narrow pass or branch. One of the wooden guns, called "Policy," which were used as a *ruse de guerre* by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, at the siege of Boulogne, in 1544, when that nobleman commanded for Henry VIII. The object was to impress the governor with a belief that the English had plenty of artillery, and the stratagem was eminently successful. In the small Armoury there were arms for upwards of 130,000 men,' all new flinted and ready for service.

There were four square columns formed with pikes, of the time of Charles II., of the height of 22 feet; around which pillars were pistols entwined in a serpentine direction, and upon the ceiling was a beautifully carved and gilt ornament similarly decorated. Under this ceiling King William and Queen Mary once gave a splendid banquet. Round the whole of the room was a cornice formed on the walls, with arms of ancient patterns. There were also beautiful stars, formed of swords and pistols, with carved centres. Placed in the midst of some beautiful wood carving, was a musket of splendid workmanship, which formerly belonged to the guard of Tippoo Saib. There was also a great number of the ancient plug bayonets, which had to be removed from the piece before they could be fired. A variety of ancient arms in devices, and the swords of Justice and Mercy, used at the coronation of the young Pretender in Scotland. Some curious carbines taken from the Highlanders in 1415. The arms taken from Sir William Parkins, Charnock, &c., who were concerned in the assassination plot in 1696. Some sergeants' halberts, time of William III. Scotch broad swords, time of George II. Four figures in suits of brass and steel armour, and several banners, which came from Malta. There was also a quantity of musquetoons with brass barrels, so arranged as to represent an organ. Indeed, every portion of the walls and ceiling was covered with various tasteful designs of stars, church windows, gates, &c., formed of innumerable pistols, swords hangers, bayonets, and other small arms. At the conclusion of this grievous castalogue of destruction it is pleasing to be enabled to say that a beautiful piece of work which stood in the centre of the room was saved. It consisted of the celebrated brass gun taken from Malta by the French in 1798, and sent, with eight banners which hung over the same, to the French Directory by General Bonaparte in La Sensible, from which it was recaptured by the Seahorse, Captain Foote. The ornaments on the gun are of chaste and exquisite workmanship. The design is the head of the grand master in a medallion, supported by genii, the Koran, the turban, and the head of the artist surrounded by foliage, and other ornaments. The carriage is also carved with allegorical figures, and the wheels are carved like suns. On the gun is a Latin historical description of it.

The sword and sash which belonged to the late Duke of York were also saved, as has been previously stated, through the intrepidity of Captain Davis, who, however, severely cut his hands by dashing them through the plate-glass frame in which the sword and sash were enclosed.

(From the Standard.)

LATEST PARTICULARS.

A very strict investigation has been proceeding respecting the origin of this destructive fire, concerning which reports of a most unfavourable character have been very freely put into circulation. There is, however, we have the best reasons for believing, no doubt whatever but that the fire was the result of accident alone, caused by the over-heating of some flues adjoining the Armoury-office.

The demolition has been the most complete that we ever witnessed, nothing being left standing but the bare wall, the western end of which it is momentarily expected will fall, as there has been a large crack in that portion of the building for the last 14 or 15 years. But the greatest danger is apprehended from large masses of the stone coping, which in some measure overhang the building, especially the coast of arms over the grand entrance as scarcely five minutes elapses without some part of it falling into the open space in front. Every precantion is, however, used to prevent accidents, the fire-brigade men and police being stationed to ward off the multitude from too near an approach.

It is particularly unfortunate that so large a building as the Tower should be so badly supplied with means for procuring a large quantity of water upon an emergency, the whole supply of which is afforded from the Thames by one steam-engine, and which did not yield more than 50 gallons per minute, which was almost useless when divided amongst 20 fire-engines. With the utmost promptitude that the case allowed the water-engine was placed near the shore, and a hose of no less than 800 feet brought into action, but which necessarily occupied so much time as to allow the fire to increase to such a height that it could never be overpowered. Had the buildings been supplied with water from the water company, there is every reason for believing that the fire would have been extinguished without the British public having to mourn over the loss of so noble an edifice as the Armoury, besides the destruction of the greater part of the armour and 150,000 stand of arms.

There was an immense crowd this morning upon Tower-hill, blocking up all the approaches, and much anxiety was manifested by the public to procure a sight of the ruins; but access was very judiciously denied to all persons except the reporters, and those persons who could show an order from Colonel Elrington, who, we regret to say, is confined to his room, owing to his unprecedented exertions, in order to stay the progress of the flames.

Amongst the visitors this morning have been Sir J. Macdonald, the Adjutant-General, the Master of the Rolls, Lord Hill, the Commander-in-Chief, and Sir George Murray, the Master-General of the Ordnance; besides many others of the nobility, whose names we did not know. It was generally expected that the Duke of Wellington would have visited the place, but he had not made his appearance up to 2 o'clock.

Great fears were entertained on Saturday night for the shipping lying in the river at the time the conflagration was at its height, owing to the innumerable fiery particles that fell around; fortunately, however, no ignition took place.

We are happy to state, that the accident to Wyvil, the fireman, was the only accident, excepting that which befel Wright, a County Fire-office man, whose arm and three ribs were broken, but who is going on favourably.

A body of men are at present engaged in shoring up the walls of the Armoury, but the engines have ceased to play upon the ruins, although they still occupy their stations in the Tower.

So strict were the orders of the Governor of the Tower not to permit any person to enter unless furnished with an order from him, that, notwithstanding very pressing solicitations, so impartially did the officers obey their instructions that no one gained an entrance except as before stated. We feel called upon, however, publicly to thank Colonel Elrington for the kindness with which he so promptly complied with our request; and also to Mr. Braidwood, and the various authorities of the Tower, all of whom appeared to vie with each other in their readiness to furnish information, which they were aware would be read by the public with intense interest.

In the course of this morning Mr. Braidwood laid before the directors of the London Fire Brigade the following official report of the fire, its extent, as well as the property destroyed and damaged belonging to residents in the Tower:—

Table Tower, in the Armoury, on the parade in the Tower of London, occupied by Government; business in the Armoury department for workmen and furbishers; the cause of fire unknown; engines called by the police and strangers; water very scantily supplied from tanks and river Thames; engines in attendance—6 A, 1 Float A, 1 D Float, 41 men: West of England, County, Custom-house engine, 12 Government engines, and a parish engine. The fire consumed the whole of the Round Tower, Armoury, and contents thereof. A quantity of arms and muskets removed out of the Long Armoury; destruction of the whole of the building, and great damage done to the roof of the barracks and offices in the street at the back of the Long Armoury, and slightly damaged the chapel roof adjoining.

No. 1, Parade—Mr. Arthur Allen, upper east end of the Armoury, occupied the second floors and attics; furniture insured in the Phœnix, but seriously damaged by removal and water; the roof and front of the building seriously injured.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd, occupied the ground-floors and basement story; furniture insured in the Sun; property very much damaged and destroyed by water and removal.

Mr. William Eldes, occupied the right wing of No. 1; furniture not insured: greatly damaged by removal.

Mr. Thomas Foreman, M. P. for Bridgewater, counting-house; not known whether insured; books and papers destroyed, and seriously damaged.

The Second Terrace.—Mr. W. Hemp, Ordnance Map-office; furniture not insured; greatly damaged by removal.

Round Tower, adjoining the Chapel, occupied by Mr. John Cooper; furniture insured in the British; greatly damaged by removal and water.

At the back of the Chapel, occupied by Mr. Pell; furniture not insured; damaged by removal.

The above is the whole of the damage sustained by the persons connected with the Tower. The loss in the aggregate is supposed not to exceed 1,000l., as none of it has been destroyed.—*Times, Nov.* 2.

THE FIRE AT THE TOWER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The first and hasty reports of the recent event could hardly be other than inaccurate, You will be as desirous to correct them as any person interested can be to offer their correction.

When the Jewel-house, which is under my especial and sole charge, appeared in imminent danger, the commanding officer suggested the removal of the regalia to the White Tower. This I declined, being determined to consign them to no other custody than that of the Governor, to whom I sent my request for that purpose. Major Elrington assented, and I obtained half a dozen picked soldiers, whom I placed outside the great door of the Jewel-room. I had also several warders, with Mr. Pearce, the police superintendant, provided with crowbars, which I resolved on using in extreme necessity, and then only. The soldiers outside became unable to endure the heat of the flames, and repeatedly urged me to let the iron fence be broken down. At length I directed this to be done, and, under my sole responsibility, the Crown jewels were removed to the Governor's house.

During this operation the flames became more and more violent, and I was clamorously pressed to retire, and leave the last remaining article (the great wine-fountain) to its fate. Of course I refused. More bars were broken down, and it was with some difficulty extricated.

By this time it was impossible to abide in the Jewel-room, when, my official charge being out of peril, and my children having long previously been removed, I left the whole of my own property to its chance, and went to the Governor's house, where I saw the entire Regalia (particularly Her Majesty's crown), to its minutest article, unharmed and undiminished, in the custody of my friend Major Elrington. For more than an hour after I had quitted the Jewel-house it was utterly inaccessible. The flames had crossed its approach, from the eastern gable of the Armoury to the opposite dwelling. Its doors were blistered with their heat; and the interval—some 15 yards—was as the interrior of the Jewel-room itself had been long before, almost a furnace.

It may be worth adding, that the keys of the engine-house not being obtainable, I at the first outbreak directed the door to be broken open. This was immediately done; but unfortunately, water could not for some time—if time may be counted by its preciousness—be procured.

The activity and endurance of the warders and of the soldiers immediately at my disposition were most praiseworthy. The assistance of Dr. Bowing, the surgeon of the Scotch Fusileer Guards on duty at the Tower, was given me most promptly and essentially.

I state these facts, Sir—which, I hope, will be received as my general answer to each and every inaccuracy which may appear in connexion with my name or office in the newspapers—to set right certain points which are to me, at least, important. I was *not* "sent for;" I was at my post; neither would I have left it at any person's requisition. The Governor did *not* direct the breaking down the bars of the Crown

Jewel-room or the removal of the Crown jewels. The direction was mine, and mine only. I have the satisfaction that the Lord Chamberlain, on whom I waited next morning, fully approved of every measure which, in the exercise of my official responsibility, I had directed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient and faithful servant,
EDMUND L. L. SWIFTE,
Keeper of Her Majesty's Jewel-House.

Jewel-house, the Tower, Nov. 1.

LORD ALVANLEY ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.—Lord Alvanley has written a pamphlet on the state of Ireland, and the measures for tranquillising that country, in which we have a very serious argument by a very brilliant wit, and a very calm and liberal view by a stanch Tory. There is no attempt to shine in this production—Lord Alvanley shines without attempt—the characteristics of it are plain sober sense, and unprejudiced views. Lord Alvanley strikes at the root of Ireland's evil in these just reflections on the Catholic Relief Bill:—

"The intention to relieve the Catholics from their disabilities was just and politic, but the method that was taken to do so was, in my opinion, faulty: for I consider, that in all cases where acknowledged grievances are to be relieved and political power conferred, the power should be held back till the grievances are entirely removed, and that to do otherwise is simply arming men to attack yourself. Two great material grievances weighed on the Irish Catholics, and came home to all of that faith in the country; the first was the obligation to pay tithe and church-rate to the Protestant Church whilst they were naturally called on at the same time to support their own priesthood and places of worship; this was felt by every man, and by the poor much more severely than by the rich; the second was the composition and practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts, the judges of which were in general clergymen of the Established Church, and the proceedings arbitrary and expensive. * * * * The Relief Bill removed the disabilities above mentioned; it opened the army, navy, and law to them, with the exception of one or two offices, which were confined to Protestants; it removed from the statute book the petty causes of discontent that had survived the penal code, and if it did not admit them at once indiscriminately into the Corporation of the country, it was because their charters had been granted for specific Protestant purposes, and required special laws to alter; but, above all, it allowed them to become members of Parliament, and thereby immensely increased their political power. But it did not relieve the great material grievances; it left the tithe as it found it; it made no provision for the Roman Catholic clergy; and though it slightly modified the Ecclesiastical Courts, it allowed the principal faulty features to remain."

The tithe has since been commuted, but, as Lord Alvanley remarks:—

"The Irish Catholics still continue to pay two churches, for though the payment of tithe has been transferred from the occupier to the landowner, and though the most obnoxious features of the impost have been removed, yet it still exists in the shape of rent, and as such is paid by the tenant of that religion, who, having also to pay his own priest, still labours under a real and onerous grievance. Now, if he was relieved of the latter burden, he would be placed in the same position as the Protestant tenantry, and his present substantial cause of complaint would be entirely done away with." Lord Alvanley's position is that—

"The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland stands on a totally different footing from that of persons professing the same fait in England and Scotland, and from other Dissenters."

That "the churches of England and Scotland have been *de facto* and *de jure* the churches of their respective countries, but that the Church of Ireland has never obtained there, or been other than *de jure*, and not *de facto*, the Established Church. Lord Alvanley then proposes, both as a measure of justice to the people of Ireland, and as a measure of policy to abate the influence of the priesthood, and to improve its uses, the payment of the Catholic clergy by the State, and the repeal of the enactments forbidding open communication with the Court of Rome. There is enough in this proposition to curdle the blood of Sir Robert Inglis, and to infuriate the No-Popery herd; but there is not enough in it to complete Lord Alvanley's argument according to his own principles. He contends that the Catholic people of Ireland should be on the same footing as the Presbyterian people of Scotland; but in coming to the conclusion that the Catholic priesthood should be paid by the State, he omits to observe that this important difference would remain between the people of Ireland and those of Scotland—that a superfluous establishment of another creed would continue fixed upon them. The question which arises upon Lord Alvanley's proposition—a question which he seems to have shrunk from—is, what will you do with the superfluous Protestant establishment in Ireland, when you call upon the public to undertake the support of the Catholic clergy? While you supply the one want, you must retrench the other's redundancy; and more, you must supply the one want in part out of the reduction of the other's redundancy, And were this done, the Catholic people of Ireland would yet not be on the same footing as the Presbyterian people of Scotland. Lord Alvanley thinks that to relieve the people of Ireland of the charge of supporting their priests would content them; but does his Lordship contemplate raising the scale of the Catholic establishment to that of the Protestant? Would he give to Catholic bishops five or six thousand a-year, and would he give to Catholic priests with large flocks incomes as large as those of Protestant incumbents without flocks? That the country and the Parliament would not do this is certain, and the contrast between the humble Catholic establishment for the people of Ireland, and the extravagant Protestant establishment for a small minority, would be a new and most exasperating affront to the people of Ireland. England and Scotland, too, would reasonably ask why they were to be taxed in order to support the necessary Catholic establishment, while the superfluous funds of an establishment exceeding the wants of its communicants were to some extent available for the purpose? If there were no Protesant Establishment in Ireland the scheme of Lord Alvanley might be all good and all practicable, but in the length and breadth of Ireland there is not room for two establishments, the one corresponding with the wants of its communicants, and the other grossly exceeding the wants of its communicants. A *Dives* establishment for a minority, and a *Lazarus* establishment for the people supported on the crumbs of the State, can never co-exist. It may be said that the difference in the present state of things is greater, but in effect it is not so, for in the human mind the difference between much and nothing is sometimes not so great as that between much and little, for the one cannot be measured, and the other challenges comparison. So in the parable, *Dives* is not refused his crumb, for the crumb granted him makes a stronger appeal against the unjust distribution than absolute denial. We concur in all that Lord Alvanley says as to the policy of redressing the inequality between the conditions of the Catholic people and the Protestant minority, but we contend that this object cannot be accomplished while the ground remains encumbered with a church serving only as the sign of a yoke to nine tenths of the people. The foundation must be cleared before any structure of just proportions can be raised. In this conclusion of Lord Alvanley, however, we completely agree, and it should suggest matter of grave reflection to the noble author's Tory friends, and especially those charged with the responsibility of government:—

"Coercion is out of season, and only exasperates; conciliation without substantial relief encourages increased pretension; and though the appointments of Lord de Grey and Lord Eliot, which are excellent, have caused a temporary lull, I am convinced that even under their government the old system of policy will fail to preserve peace, and that in a short time the hurricane will break out as violently as ever." We have admired Lord Alvanley's exemption from prejudices, but unconsciously, no doubt, he attributes to birth and attainments in the Catholic priesthood an importance which is not proved to belong to them. The Catholic clergy of Ireland, as it exists, whatever may be its faults, is ceergy above its duties; its priests can understand the poor and be understood by them, which would probably not be the case if men of birth and letters occupied the pastoral offices. The man who is but a step above the people may be very low, but he is in a better position to lift them up than one who cannot stoop to their level.—(EXAMINER.)

OCT. 18.—It is announced in the last number of Master Humphrey's Clock, that Mr. Dickens intends to take a trip to America, and that the Clock will stop in November.—Great excitement has prevailed in the iron trade during the last week, in consequence of the stoppage of the firm of Ball and Co., of London.—The amount of duty paid upon railway traffic already exceeds considerably the amount of duty which was paid upon horses before the railway system came into operation.—The valuable collection of works of art left by Goethe is likely to be soon brought to the hammer, for the benefit of his family. Several distinguished savans of Germany have undertaken to prepare the catalogue.—Accounts have been received from Chili and Peru. In Chili the election of a new President had occasioned an excitement nearly resembling a civil war. The British steamer Chili had been shipwrecked, and many passengers and seamen drowned, In Peru the civil dissensions had been appeased. The Revolutionists, of whom Vivance was the chief, had been beaten and dispersed.—A poor old family, within a short distance of Minsted, in the New Forest, Hants, living in obscure circumstances, are the descendants of the person who found the body of King Rufus after his death, and who conveyed him in a cart to Winchester. They bear the name of Purkis, hold the same plot of ground which was occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling, which is that of burning wood for the making of charcoal, and this the family have continued to do for many generations.—A determined attempt at suicide was made by a young married lady, whose connexions are of respectability at Brompton. She suddenly rushed down the stairs leading from Hungerford Market to the Thames, and, in the presence of several persons, precipitated herself into the river. Some men succeeded in taking her out of the water as she was on the point of sinking. Her aunt, a respectable old lady, in Brompton-row, on a messenger's arrival, communicating the circumstance, did not betray the least surprise, but coolly answered that it was nothing more than she had daily expected, she having at two previous periods made similar attempts, and that she belonged to a suicidal family, her two sisters having put a period to their existence some time since, one by precipitating herself from a boat into the river, and her eldest sister poisoned herself at her residence near the Regent's-park. The young lady having recovered, was safely restored.—Riches Dawson, the gamekeeper of Lord William Powlett, of Downham Hall, who was missed from his home on Wednesday, the 29th ult., was found on the following Monday morning hanging by one leg, with his head down from a crotch in a fir-tree, twelve feet from the ground, and had evidently been dead a long time. The tree was near a pheasants' preserve; and as he was accustomed to get up trees at night to see what quantity of birds there was, it is probable his foot slipped, and in his fall was caught in the manner in which he was found. At the foot of the tree were his hat and a pitchfork which he used to shake up the buck-wheat that was close by for the use of the pheasants. An inquest was held, when Mr. Ward, surgeon, said his death was occasioned by apoplexy, which would be caused by the way in which he was suspended from the tree.

OCT. 19.—The colonelcy of the 75th Regt. is vacant by the death of Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Fuller—In consequence of a strong gale from the north-east, the Thames yesterday overflowed its banks above and below London Bridge.—H.M.S. Fontome, Com. Butterfield, has taken two more prizes; one with 441 slaves, the other with 103—all children of about and under seven years of age. Among the rumours current in the City is one that the old system of lotteries is about to be revived, and that a correspondence with the Treasury has already commenced on the subject.—Major Gen. S. H. Berkely succeeds Sir W. Gomm, in command of the troops at Jamaica.—The Belleisle, a 74 gun ship, of 1,700 tons burthen, is at this moment fitting at Devonport expressly for a troop-ship, to be armed en flute, with reduced masts and yards, and with every accommodation for eight hundred to a thousand officers and men; and it is understood that she will be ready for service in a few weeks.—The sale of the furniture of the late Mr. Smith, of Great St. Andrew-street, Seven Dials, caused such a rush of people to the house as to render necessary the interference of the police to preserve order. The lots were, as may be supposed, of an ordinary description, but realised extravagant prices, owing to a prevalent idea among the buyers that they contained hidden treasures. The story of the fortunate man who recently bought a pair of old shoes, in which lay concealed a quantity of bank-notes, contributed in no small degree to promote this delusion. The library of the deceased consisted of a few sacred volumes, of which the Bible announced in the catalogue was not forthcoming. The late Mr. Smith used to attend Whitefield's chapel, in Tottenham-court-road. The sister, who acted as housekeeper to him enjoyed an income of 1*l.* per week, not from the liberality of her brother, but by right of her father's will, who died many years ago, She has long laboured under an imbecile state of mind. Until within a very few years, Mr. Smith used to labour actively at the forge, which his father had left him, together with upwards of 20,000*l.*; but latterly his toil was restricted to the supply of the locks, bars, bells, &c. required at his various houses in Mornington-place and elsewhere. Mr. Smith was, in the strictest sense of the word, a miser. He was of the Phineas Phiddy school, and formed a striking illustration of the degree of wealth to which a man may attain by regarding self in every moment and movement in life. Mr. Smith is supposed to have died worth 200,000*l.* It is said that his funeral expenses, though moderate, would have swallowed up his expenditure for three years while living.

OCT. 20.—Her Majesty and suite yesterday returned to Buckingham Palace.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lord Cowley, G.C.B., to be Ambassador to the King of the French.—Lord Stuart de Rothesay, G.C.B., to be Ambassador, to the Emperor of all the Russians. Sir Stratford Canning, G.C.B., Ambassador to the Sublime Ottoman Porte. Sir Robert Gordon, G.C.B., Ambassador to the Emperor of Austria. Lord Burghersh, K.C.B., Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Prussia.—The weather has been very severe for the last few days, and melancholy accounts are expected from sea.—Lord Stanley is considerably better, but not yet sufficiently recovered to leave his house, or attend his official duties in Downing-street.—Mr. Carpue the eminent surgeon, has been confined to his bed in consequence of the injuries which he sustained at the late accident upon the London and Brighton Railways.—The notorious impostor Collicott has died at the Union-house Biddeford. Collicott, who was on old man well known to all the neighbours in the North of Devon, as a travelling seller of songs, small books, and other pedlary, matches, &c., and was a native of Shebbear, would, when an opportunity offered pilfer from those he was about to beg of, or pick up his alms; his practice was to sleep in the open air, beside hedges, hay-mows; or in very severe weather, he would find out an outhouse or barn, or any place of covering to shelter himself. He was on Thursday last, discovered lying in a barn, at Biddeford, in a most wretched condition, when he was taken to the Union, where he shortly after died, and, on examining his clothes, 150*l.* was found in gold and banknotes, securely sewn up in his waistcoat, which he wore about his person.—Dauncey, a bankrupt at Birmingham who commenced business at the end of 1838 with 1 000*l.* in money, and absconded in 1840, leaving debts of nearly 20,000*l.*, had been taken at Cuxhaven, and brought to trial for evading his bankruptcy, but, from a flaw, he was acquitted. He appeared at the Insolvent Debtors, Court, and was examined at the last sittings at Birmingham. His effects were about 1,700*l.*; so that, in business for one year and three quarters, he had 1,000*l.* to begin with, realized a profit of 3,000*l.* owed 20,000*l.*, and left to his creditors 1,700*l.*, thus contriving to dispose of upwards of 20,000*l.* in his own way. Not more than 50*l.* have hitherto been realised by the estate, and the assignees are prosecuting at their own risk. The prisoner was remanded.

OCT. 21.—A large American Packet ship has left London with over two hundred passengers, principally small farmers from Kent, who intend to settle in the State of New York.—Professor Whewell, B.D., has been appointed to the Mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr Wordsworth. The new Master is a gentleman of moderate political views, his appointment has therefore given satisfaction throughout the University, with the exception of perhaps a few ultras on either side. He took his degree in 1816, when he was declared second, wrangler, the first place being obtained by Mr. Jacob. Mr. Whewell is Professor of Chemistry, and tutor of Trinity, but is better known in the scientific world as author of one of the Bridgewater Treatises, and a History of the Inductive Sciences.—In order to encourage men to enter the service, the Admiralty have rescinded the late pension warrant and returned to the old system; a similar measure will probably be adopted as regards the army. Pensioners on service are also to receive their pensions in addition to their pay. It is further directed that in the case of any soldiers, who may be temperance men, being embarked on board Her majesty's ships, or intransports or freight-ships, such non commissioned officers and privates shall be allowed double rations of sugar, cocoa, and tea, for each ration of spirits stopped.—Some idea of the magnitude and importance of the operations of the Court of Chancery may be formed from the following detail:—According to a statement just completed, it appears that the balance of cash and securities placed to the credit of the various accounts in Chancery amounts to the extraordinary sum of 42,000,000*l.*, and upwards. At present the actual number of these accounts is about 12,000; but Parliament has recently determined that all the accounts belonging to the Court of Exchequer (amounting to 1,600 or thereabouts) shall be added to them, thus forming an aggregate of 13,600.—Although the majority of tumuli have from time to time been opened by curious investigators, yet there are still several which remain untouched, standing upon private farms in the vicinity of Salisbury Plain, and one in particular upon an extensive sheep walk not far from Everton, which is about to be examined. The same is considerably larger than they usually are in this quarter, and promises to afford much interest to the parties who are engaged to survey its contents. Those which have been already investigated have exhibited ancient military weapons and a quantity of sharp pointed flints, which no doubt were used as battle-axes by the aboriginal inhabitants of this island. Beneath a prodigious large stone, which was removed a short time since, was discovered, about four feet from the surface, a crusted urn, containing calcined human bones, which had been enwrapped in the skin of some wild beast. A Roman tesselated pavement was brought to light also in a field, hard by the spot.

OCT. 22.—It is understood that the delay which has taken place in filling up the new Vice-Chancellorship under the act of last session for the better administration of justice, has been from the circumstance of the gentleman for whom the judgeship is destined being absent on the Continent. The appointment has been offered to Mr. Knight Bruce, and there is no doubt but that he will be Mr. Wigram's colleague.—On the 20th new colours were presented to the 99th Regt., at Chatham, by Miss Douglas, the daughter of the Colonel. Gen. Sir H. Douglas.—The great match at Ipswich, between Cootes, the noted pedestrian, and Toit, the property of Lloyd, of the 13th Light Dragoons had ended in favour of the former. Captain Lloyd agreed to match his hunter, carrying ten stone, against Cootes, the distance to be run, six miles, and both making one hundred leaps in the course of the race. The course was defined by blue flags forming a circle, Cootes and the horse to go twenty five times round, making a distance of rather more than six miles, whilst four hurdles, nearly four feet in height, and well garnished with furze, were placed at equi distances of one hundred and six yards. The usual preliminaries having been settled, Cootes and Towit appeared at the post, and the word having been given, the former set off at a moderate pace, whilst Towit, after making a short detour, followed at a gentle gallop, but made a slight fault by touching the first hurdle. Both kept up for several rounds in capital style, gallantly clearing the hurdles, Towit taking many first-rate flying-leaps; and although Cootes appeared to be gaining ground, Towit, about the sixth round, made another slight fault, but he cleverly kept his legs, and Cootes, who appeared not at all distressed, inquired, as he passed the starting-post, whether Towit "took to the hurdles," in the expectation of its being not at all improbable that the game would soon be up with the horse. Cootes never made one stoppage throughout, and only, once rinsed his mouth in passing, whilst Towit was pulled up twice or thrice to enable him to regain his wind, appearing to be rather distressed. In the course of the thirteenth round, Towit, in taking the third hurdle fell, making a complete summerset, throwing his head. Fortunately no accident occurred, though the horse rolled upon his rider. This mishap, as a matter of course, gave Cootes great advantage who gained ground considerably before Towit could make another start, and it then became evident that it was all up with the latter, though he kept well to his work, and was ridden in first-rate style by Vincent, whose jockyship was greatly admired. The result of the whole was, that Towit had got enough of it by the time he made his seventeenth round, and he was accordingly pulled up, leaving Cootes the victor, who completed twenty-five rounds (a distance of six miles and a quarter) in forty-one minutes and fifty-seven seconds, having made also one hundred leaps in no bungling manner, but clean over the hurdles, alighting on his feet like a cat—a feat, upon the whole, that stands almost unparalleled in the sporting world. He came in amidst the loud shouts of the spectators, apparently but little distressed, and just as he passed the winning-post threw a summerset cleverly, which excited hearty and prolonged laughter. The ground was dreadfully heavy.

OCT. 23.—The Queen has been pleased to grant to the Right Hon. William Lord Heytesbury, G.C.B., the several offices of Governor and Captain of the Isle of Wight, and Governor of Carisbrook Castle, in the said isle, in the room of James Edward, Earl of Malmesbury, deceased.—Schinkle, the celebrated Prussian artist, died at Berlin on the 10th inst., after a long illness.—A letter from Rome states that the Jews of Ancona presented the Pope during his visit to that city, with a bible, with clasps mounted in diamonds.—By the arrival of the Princess Charlotte at Dundee port, the success of the fishery is reported as having been extremely deficient. The above vessels left the ice on the 21st of September last, bringing a cargo of four fish and sixty tons of oil.—The town of South Molton in Devonshire was visited on the 16th, at night, by a double calamity; namely, by a dreadful fire, in which upwards of fifty houses were consumed, and by a flood, which swept away a greater portion of the bridge, by which a boy, who was upon it at the moment, perished.—During the year 1840, the total number of persons convicted of felony in England was 227. Out of these 4105 were transported; out of which number 390 only could read and write, the remainder being entirely uneducated.—Mr. Gypson, the aeronat, ascended from Spalding, in Lincolnshire on the 14th inst., in his balloon, and had a very narrow escape of being swept into the ocean. He descended in an arm of the sea, close to Holbeach Marshes, where he was fortunately rescued by a gentleman named Rowling, residing in the neighbourhood, having been dragged through the water for thirty or forty yards.—On the 4th, Mrs Rhehd of Trenthan, was led the sixth time to the altar, in her 76th year, by a gay Lothario named John Halden, in his fifty-fourth year. On one occasion she had been so very unkindly used as to bear a halter, and submit to be sold in Newcastle market to a man who found her more entitled to his respect than might have been expected.—A Nottingham paper states that a man living in Leicestershire performed the astonishing feat of drawing a waggon, laden with nine tons three cwt. of manure, nearly four miles.—A Stockholm letter states that it froze so hard on the night of the 20th ult. at Gefle, that the country might have been traversed in the morning with sledges.—It is asserted that in the memory of man, there has not been so wet a month of September as that just passed, except September 1818.—A man named Washer, sixty years of age, has been committed for trial by the magistrates of Lewes, for a woman named Hannah Deyonshire, alias Smith, at Ringmer, in Sussex, in June 1838, the prisoner and deceased, who gained a living by hawking tapes, were seen drinking and walking together, in the neighbourhood of a pond, in which the body of the deceased was found the next day, whith marks of violence. The principal evidence against the prisoner was that of his being in possession of a pair of spectacles, which a man named Smith, who cohabited deceased, swore he firmly believed to have been her property.—The Spectator states that "the return of the census lately completed will show an increase of upwards of thirty per cent. on the population of 1831 in the great manufacturing districts, and a decrease of about two and a half per cent. in the agricultural districts. The rate of increase on the whole nation is about twelve per cent. The most rapid increase has taken place in Lancashire, Lanarkshire, and Forfarshire.."—In consequence of the notice issued by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that landsmen, and those accustomed to barges and other river craft, will be admitted into the Royal Navy, provided they are strong and healthy, and not exceeding twenty-five years of age, and measuring fifve feet seven inches in height, a great number of fiine young men have entered within the last few days at the General Rendezvous, Queen's Head, Tower-hill, Deptford, Woolwich, Sheerness, and Chatham, to complete the complement of the ships put into commission. Ordinary seamen and stout lads, who have been in the merchant service, meet with a ready engagement, the pay varying from forty-five shillings per month.

POETRY.

THE WIVES AND MOTHERS OF BRITAIN.

Let each fill a glass, fi'l it high to the brim,
For my toast is well worth a full one:
Nor would I give much for the feeling of him
Who should deem it a vapid or dull one;
For him not the wine-cup deservedly foams;
Whatever gay room he may sit in:
I'll give you the Woman, that brighten our homes—
"The Wives and the Mothers of Britain!"

'Tis a toast comprehensive—it leaves no one out
Whose smiles make an English hearth pleasant,
From the fair cottage matron that, rosy and stout,
Delights the bold heart of the peasant,
From her to the dame of the stateliest hall
Our prudent nobility sit in;
And up to the Queen who presides o'er us all,
The Wives and the Mothers of Britain.

Nor will we forget the sweet rose-buds that glow
Beneath the kind eye of those mothers,
Whose hearts are their own, yet not long may be so,
But devoted'y meekly another's
Let us hope that their sons will be patriots true,
Like those in the Room that we sit in;
And still be it felt there is reverence due
To the Wives and the Mothers of Britain!

CIVIL & MILITARY GAZETTE.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. P. W. Clarke, 2d Grs. Regt. from Scinde.
Lieut. Col. J. Shirreff, 12th Regt. N. I. from Neilghirries.
Lieut. Atchison, Oxiliary Horse, from Kaira.
Ensign Fenwick, 19th Regt. N. I., from Poona.
Capt. C. Lucas, Artillery from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Henry Pottinger, H. M. Shah Soojah's Service, to Kurrachee.
Capt. Stewart, 14th Lt. Drs. to Kirkee.
Capt. Tong, do. to Ditto.
Capt. A. Matthews, 16th Regt. N. I., to Kurrachee.
Lieut. C. A. Orr, Madras Engineers to Neilghirries.
Asst. Surgeon John Sproule, M. D. 15th Regt. to Kurrachee.
Major Saunders, 15th Regt. N. I., to do.
Lieut. Remington, do. to do.
Lieut. Seale, do. to do.
Ensign Kane, do. to do.
Ensign Lawrie, do. to do.
Ensign Levien, do. to do.
Capt. Watkin, do. to do.
Lieut. Heyman, do. to do.
Lieut. Rose, do. to do.

The Steam Frigate *Auckland*, left the harbour on Friday afternoon last, with the right wing of the 15th Bombay Native Infantry, for Kurrachee.

THE remainder of the 15th Regt. B. N. I. embarked on Saturday afternoon last for Kurrachee on board the Steamer Zenobia.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1841.

Mr. H. H. Glass, acting judge and session judge of Poona, and agent for sirdars in the Deccan, is allowed leave of absence for a period of seven days, agreeably to the provisions of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 15th December 1841.

Lieutenant W. R. Simpson, of the 17th regiment native infantry, is appointed, under the provisions of act No. XIV of 1835, an assistant magistrate in the Ahmednuggur collectorate, and to act as bheel agent and commandant of the Ahmednuggur police corps.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th December 1841.

Captain S. Hennell, resident in the Persian Gulf, is permitted to proceed to the Presidency on sick certificate.

Assistant surgeon Harrison is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon to the residency in the Persian Gulf, from the 20th of August last, up to the date on which the resident captain Hennell may leave Karrack on sick certificate.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Offg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1841.

Assistant surgeon Sabben, is appointed to accompany the Lord Bishop, on his tour of visitation.

Bombay Castle, 14th December 1841.

Lieutenant L. Scott, of the 17th regiment N. I. is appointed to act as assistant to the executive engineer at Mhow, whilst that regiment continues at that station.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 10th December 1841.

Lieutenant W. E. Evans, of the first Bombay European regiment, is appointed an assistant to the superintendent of the revenue survey in the Deckan.

Bombay Castle, 15th December 1841.

Lieutenant A Nash, superintendent of the revenue survey in the Deckan, allowed leave of absence, under section XI of the absentee regulations, from the 20th instant to the 10th proximo, to visit Bolaram on private affairs.

Lieutenant Siddons, late acting staff officer at Sholapoor received charge of superintending the erection of the Cutcherry at that station from Lieutenant Gabb, on the 10th ultimo.

Captain Blaxland, staff officer at Sholapoor, relieved Lieutenant Siddons of the charge of superintending the construction of the Cutcherry at that station, on the 2d instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. BLANE. Actg. Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 13th December 1841.

No. 713 of 1841. The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel that part of the General Order No. 633, dated 1st ultimo, which places the services of Lieutenant Evans, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, at the disposal of the Government of India.

No. 742 of 1841. Captain T. Maughan, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, received charge of the Commissariat Department at Bhooj from Captain Jackson, on the 11th ultimo, inconformity with the General Order dated 29th October last.

No. 743 of 1841. By a resolution passed in the General Department dated 9th instant, Assistant Surgeon E. Sabben, has been appointed to accompany the Lord Bishop on his tour of visitation.

No. 744 of 1841. Conductor M. Hynes, of the Commissariat Department, is permitted to retire from the service on the Pension of his Rank agreeably to the Resolutions.

Bombay Castle, 14th December 1841.

No. 745 of 1841. With reference to General Order No. 613, dated 23rd October last, Lieutenant Purvis, of the Madras Artillery, is appointed to perform the duties of the Commissary of Ordnance Southern Division of the Army, during the absence of Captain Warden.

No. 746 of 1841. By a resolution passed in the Territorial Department Revenue, dated 10th instant, Lieutenant W. E. Evans, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment has been appointed an Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey in the Dukkun.

No. 747 of 1841. By a resolution passed in the Secret Department, dated 11th instant, the Services of Captain T. J. Pontardent of the Bombay Artillery, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Bombay Castle, 16th December 1841.

No. 749 of 1841. The following appointment is made:

17th Regt. N. I.

Lieutenant H. L. Evans, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindostanee, vice Anderson promoted.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut Col
Secretary to Government.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quatrers, Camp Rogu, 10th December 1841.

In further continuation of General Order of the 2nd ultimo, with the sanction of Government, the following additional relief of the Corps are ordered.

1st Troop Horse Artillery, from Upper Scinde to Poona.
3rd Troop Horse Artillery, from Poona to Mhow.
Detachment 3rd Light Cavalry, from Balmeer and Rajcote to join Head Quarters in Scinde.
Detachment Her Majesty's 17th Regiment from Bombay to Poona.
A Wing H. M. 22nd Regt. (not including Head Quarters,) from Poona to Bombay.
1st Bombay European Regiment from Aden to Belgaum.
C. Company Madras Sappers and Miners from Scinde to Belgaum.
10th Regiment Native Infantry, from Aden to Mhow.
17th Regiment Native Infantry, from Mhow to Aden.
A Wing 18th Regiment Native Infantry, (not including Head Quarters from Baroda to Mhow until the arrival there of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry.
Assistant Apothecary Lewis George, on his return from Scinde is to be attached to H. M. 22d Regt. of Foot.
The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.
Medical Staff—Superintending Surgeon C. Kane. Scinde Force, 28th Oct. to 30th Nov. to proceed to Bombay on Medical Certificate.
1st B. E. Regt.—Ensign T. S. Kempt, 16th Regt. N. I. and Ensign J. S. Evans 16th Regt N. I. from 15th Sept. to 15th Oct. in extension to remain at Sea on Medical Certificate.
Medical Establishment—Assist. Surgeon E. J. Predham, from 3rd Dec. to 31st Dec. on medical certificate to proceed to Bombay.

Head Quarters, Camp Dowlutabad, 11th Dec. 1841.

Serjeant Henry Brener, of the 1st Battalion Artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's non effective list, and appointed Barrack Serjeant at Surat.

Head Quarters, Camp Toorkabad, 12th Dec. 1841.

With reference to G. G. O. (No. 717) dated the 8th instant, the following removals of Officers are ordered in the Quarter Master General's Department, consequent on the reduction of the Force in Upper Scinde.
Major Holland, Deputy Qr. Mr. General of the Army, to resume his situation at Head Quarters.
Captain DelHoste Assistant Quarter Master General to rejoin the Northern Division of the Army.
Captain Adams, Deputy Assist Qr. Mr. General to join the Northern Division of the Army, to which he stands appointed by G. O. C. C, 12th September 1840, on being relieved by Major Holland.

Head Quarters, Camp Toka, 13th Dec. 1841.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.
6th Regt. N. I.—Captain W. Thatcher from 1st Dec. to 1st Jan, 1842, in extension on medical certificate to remain at Kurrachee,
13th Regt. N. I.—Ensign C. D. Ducat from 30th Nov. to 20th Dec., to proceed to the Presidency, on a Subpœna from the Supreme Court.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 14th Dec. 1841.

Eleven Recruit Boys of the 15th Regt. N. I. are attached to the Marine Battalion, on the embarkation of the former Corps for Kurrachee.
The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant a Pension of Rupees five (5) per mensem to Burghur Juster Khan of the Poona Auxiliary Horse.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 17th Dec. 1841.

1. The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to pension the undermentioned men of the Regiment of Artillery, on one shilling per diem each, agreeably to the Regulations, with permission to reside and receive their stipends, the two former in India, and the latter in Europe.

Corporal William Easdon, 2nd Troop Horse Brigade.
Gunner Joseph Malany, 3rd do. do.
Bombardier Joshan Lovell, 2nd Batalion,
Gunner James Miller, do, do,

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col,
Adjutant Genl, of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp, Cawnpore, 15th November 1841.

No. 203.—1. His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Appointment untill Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

31 Foot.—Lieutenant Harry Blair, to be adjutant, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Desborough, who resigns the Adjutancy only. 9th November 1841.

2. The detachment Order issued by Captain Ronse, Commanding Infantry Detachments, dated Cawnpore 2d November 1841, appointing Lieutenant F. F. Maude, H. M. 3d Foot, to act as Adjutant to the Depot, Color Serjeant Wheeler 3d Foot, to act as Serjeant Major and Serjeant Bryan, 44th Foot, to act as Quarter Master Serjeant, is confirmed.

3. Leave of absence is granted—
16th Foot.—Captain Pearson, two months from 1st December 1841 to Bombay, and thence to England, for one year, on private affairs.
16th Lancers.—Lieut. Waugh; and 13th Light Infantry.—Captain Taylor, prolonged to the 1st November 1842, to remain at Landour, on Medical Certificate.
26th Cameronians.—Lieutenant the Hon'ble W. G. Osborne, to England, for two years, from date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers.

Head Quarters, Camp. Bigraee, 29th November 1841.

No. 208.—1. The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be made known:

31st Foot.—Lieutenant G. Francis White, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Bray, promoted in the 39th Foot. 9th November 1841.
Ensign G. H. Moore, to be Lieutenant, vice White, promoted 9th November 1841.
39th Foot.—Brevet Major Edward William Bray, from the 31st Foot. to be Major, without purchase, vice Bernard, deceased. 29th November 1841.

2. The following leaves of absence granted by Major General Sir R. H. Dick, K. C. B., are confirmed.
39th Foot.—Lieut. Colonel Walpole, to England, via Bombay, for 2 years from date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers.
39th Foot.—Lieutenant Wolfe, to England, via Bombay, for 2 years from date of embarkation.

Head Quarters, Camp Araon, 1st December 1841.

No. 209.—1. The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion, by Brevet, in the East Indies only:
26th Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas Secombe, to be Captain, from the 6th July 1841.

2. The following Orders are confirmed, subject to the Regulations of Government:
By Brevet Major Spence, 31st Regiment, Commanding Detachment of Invalids, dated the 5th ultimo, appointing
Lieutenant G. Bridge, 3d Foot, acting Adjutant; Troop Serj. Maj. M. Kibbee, 3d Lt. Drags, acting Serjeant Major; Serjeant P. Shovelin, 3d Foot, acting Qr. Mr. Serjt, and Serjeant G. Story, 3d Foot, acting Provost Serjeant.
By Captain Bulkeley, 31st Regiment, Commanding Detachment of Recruits, proceeding from Chinsurah to the Upper Provinces, dated the 20th ultimo, appointing
Lieutenant Andrews, 21st Fusillors acting Adjt.; Lieutenant Knowles, 3d Light Dragoons, acting Quarter Master; Serjeant Purcell, 3d Light Dragoons, acting Serjeant Major; Serjeant Coen, 21st Fusiliers, acting Qr. Mr. Serjeant, and Acting Serjeant Danby, 16th Lancers, acting Hospital Serjeant.
And other Non-Commissioned Officers in proportion to strength of the Detachments.

3 Leave of absence—
13th Light Infantry.—Major, Squire, prolonged from the 21st November, for three Months, to proceed to Calcutta.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Signed) H. G. SMITH, *Major General.*
Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

North West Provinces.

Letters from Kuruaul to the 5th inst. mention that every day brings in the report of some new casualty in Affghanistan, but in the want of actual communication from the scene of battle we treat them as rumours. The Dost arrived on the 4th instant and is represented to be "well cared for.—*Delhi Gazette, Dec.* 8.

FEROZEPORE, DECEMBER 8.—We are in an awful quandary at this place, nobody is safe, all are looking out in the full expectation of being ordered off towards that delightful country, "Affghanistan"—a country, from which, (as late events have proved) many a traveller will never return—the milk and water system—alias, the half measure system—alias, the half army or force system—alias, the economical and untutored political boy system—alias, the soothing and buying over system, must now end, and the very opposite course must be adopted, or we had better never have crossed the Sutledge. Had our Government adopted the wise course of policy, so often pointed out by writers in your Gazette, we should not now have to deplore the loss of many valuable lives, to acknowledge, with regret and shame, the inefficiency of our rule—or to renew hostilities—all would, by this time, have been settled to the honor and glory of the managers and campaigners; the country, from Herat to Peshawur would now have been, not only under British control, but happily bearing the yoke, brought about by fear and dread of an absolute government, rendered almost despotic from justifiable necessity—but a truce to this subject; we will write more anon when we learn the result of present change and the course adopted by our executive and retainers. The 1st light infantry battalion have dismissed their marching establishment, and gone into the lines lately occupied by the 60th native infantry; up to this date, Captain Lawrence, our Assistant Political Agent has not returned, he left with the 30th and 53d native infantry, by order of Mr. Clerk, and, as report says, merely to accompany these regiments past Lahore. Superintending Surgeon Stiven, Captain Ponsonby, Lieutenants Harrington and the troopers of the 5th cavalry are safe at Peshawur, they cut and run for their lives; an influential chief took the bait, and assisted in their escape—from a letter received here three days ago, it appears that Cabul is now safe and that the Ghilzies have brought in a two years supply of food. The 3d Troop 2d Brigade of Horse Artillery are expected here in a day or two, and it is said that two other Troops of European Horse Artillery are to follow immediately, from this it would appear that the work of demolition and destruction has been determined upon, no delay is to take place by troops remaining at this place until a sufficient number has arrived to complete a large convoy, but all are to proceed with haste and by forced marches if found practicable.—*Ibid.*

A letter from Mhow dated 1st December mentions that the Bengal Artillery, (4 guns under Capt. Huthwaite) were expected to arrive on the 3d instant from Neemuch, the troop had experienced much sickness on the road. The left wing of the 2nd Bombay Cavalry under the 2nd Officer in command, leaves Mhow en route for Deesa via Hursole on the 1st January. The right wing and Head Quarters remain until relieved by the wing of the 1st Lancers, which is expected about the 1st week in February.—*Ibid.*

It is with great regret we announce the death of Colonel Skinner C. B. at Hansee; his death was rather sudden, as although he was complaining of fever at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th Instant, he was a Corpse before 9 the same evening. The gallantry and good qualities of the late Colonel are too well known for us to expatiate upon them, he was more particularly endeared to the residents and inhabitants of Delhi and his loss is much lamented by all classes, and most especially by the many who depended on his charity for subsistence.—*Ibid.*

The latest accounts from Cabool are not, we understand, so favourable as our recent success at Jullalabad and Cabool, would have led us to expect. The insurgents continued united and were pressing upon our troops, but with no decisive result. The safety of Cabool appears, sufficiently provided for, as General Nott on hearing of the insurrection, despatched three Regiments from Candahar and a detail of Artillery. From Jullalabad, our information is very scant, the transmission of letters being for the most part stopped, nor until the arrival of Colonel Wild's Brigade, can we hope to see it unimpeded.

In connection with these events it is very generally whispered, that great and singular incompetence has been displayed in more than one quarter. It is asked and with much apparent reason, how have our troops allowed themselves to be cooped up in an entrenched camp at Cabool, consisting as they do of a Queen's Regt., one of Native Infantry and one of Cavalry, besides Artillery. There are few, if indeed a single instance in British Indian History of such a force having acted on the defensive or being satisfied with holding their enemy at bay. At Plassy, Clive had not a much greater numerical force, and much inferior in other respects, and at Seetabuldee and Poonah, a "handful of heroes" have extricated themselves from a dilemma, as that of our troops in Cabool. Such a force too ought not to be straitened for provisions, when the country was before them to choose, or when an enemy alone stood between them and it. Our worthless protege, Shah Soojah, may be the cause of this, we fear, stain upon our reputation; it may be that the Envoy could neither induce him to accompany the troops from Cabool nor to leave the Bala Hissar, in which case to have left him, would been to have sealed his death. This and other mysteries remain to be cleared up, and we believe there is no reason to suppose that Government will shrink from a enquiry which is to show who are the parties, who have compromised themselves and the reputation of our arms.—*Agra Ukhbar, Dec.* 9.

We continue to receive, we regret to say, reports of fresh deaths at Cabool. Our last mentions that of Captain Trevor of the 3rd Light Cavalry, and of the Shah's service. We erroneously named Captain Spottiswood as one of those who had suffered. That Officer, we are happy to learn still owes a death to nature, but though wrong in the name, we were right as to the fact of a new death having been reported. Captain Codrington was the Officer who was mentioned.—*Ibid.*

Affairs are evidently very unsettled on our North Western Frontier, for though we can learn nothing specific, the frequent and sudden movement of Troops, now taking place, shews this much to us. A late letter from Kurnaul states that the Horse Artillery at that station had been suddenly ordered to Loodeeanah, and that they had left at the time of writing! Horse Artillery, are not, we believe a description of Troops much required in Affghanistan, and rather objected to by the authorities there. Can it be that we are menaced from the Punjaub?

The following from the same quarter is very interesting, and tho' contrasted with the important events now taking place, a minor item of intelligence, is yet a strong and pointed commentary on our Cabool proceedings. How many years have elapsed since a party of English Officers and ladies, in India, have been obliged to disguise themselves, and trust to the honor of a petty Chieftain for the safety of their lives, at the expense of their property? Surely not since the day when we were struggling for a footing in India, and when great men were laying the foundation of that immense Empire, which is being now so trifled with. In England they deride the French expedition against Algiers, but our own to Cabool, has all the absurdities and mismanagement of the French attempt, and with more than its dangers. "In Algiers," said Lord Palmerston, "a French Officer dar not stray beyond a military post unprotected; in Cabool an English Officer can march alone and unarmed from town to town such is our superior management! Contrast this with what follows:—

"Doctor Stiven, Captains Ponsonby and Harris, Lieutenants Harrington and Luken, and Dr. Retchie (with the ladies that accompanied that escort, disguised in Hindostanee dresses) had a wonderful escape from Paish Bolukh to Peshawur. They owed their safety to a Native Chief who guided them through unfrequented mountain passes. They lost everything.—*Ibid.*

A Corrrespondent has most kindly sent us the following authentic scrap from Segowlee. The *Englishman* thinks there is no likelihood of a breach with the Nepalese, but since our intelligent contemporary sold himself to a certain Secretary, his intelligence department has been meagre and behind hand. His Mephistophiles exacts, we suspect, too much, and gives too little, to his purchase.

"It appears we shall soon have a burst with the Nepaulese. The Rajah and the Heir Apparent have suddenly absconded, and are somewhere in the lower range, with, it is supposed an Army 5,000 strong, the troops in camp are consequently ordered to be in readiness to march to the frontier at a moments notice."—*Ibid.*

AGRA—The review of Her Majesty's 31st was postponed yesterday morning to Friday morning, in consequence of the rain, which fell heavy during the night and which, though it deprived us of the pleasure of seeing the gallant 31st manœuvre, was yet welcome—most welcome, both as a stranger and a benefactor.

Captain Forbes of the 61st proceeded yesterday morning in charge of seven lakhs of Rupees to Delhee via Muttra. A novel feature in this Treasure party was, that each man was furnished with 100 ball-cartridge.—*Ibid.*

OUDE. (*From a Correspondent.*)—Confusion and anarchy are often talked of, but I may well say that they exist to the very letter of the words in this devoted country. The whole Kingdom is up in arms, the Chuckladars are slaughtering the Ryots on one side, and the Thalookdars are, on the other hand, murdering the King's Troops whenever they get the advantage. Diwun Singh made a *dour* a few days ago on Bulrampore and took the Rajah of that place by surprise; when he succeeded in killing about 400 men in cold blood, and the heads of the principal people sent into Lucknow to the *Putwah* Minister Sherf-oo-dowlah; the latter for this transaction was using his utmost endeavours to induce his most sable Majesty to grant a dress of honour (or khillut, as it is called) for the Rajah Bahadoor, when intelligence arrived, that his own friend and relative, Hukkeem Mahomed Aly Khan, the Chuckladar of Sultanpore, had received as great a licking, as ever a merciless tyrant could have deserved, from the Rajah or Thalookdar of Budiyan (a place not three miles from the British Cantonment of Sultanpore.) Roberts' 1st Regiment was engaged in this bloody conflict with the rest of the Nujeebs, and it is reported that this *once* invincible Regiment was now obliged to take to its heels under the command of Captain Hearsey, who gallantly, at the head of his men, showed the use of his scrapers. The Gounwars (sword in hand) pursued the King's troops for two miles, as far as the great nullah, when the Raj-koomars returned to their fort. Captain Hearsey suffered a loss of 80 men in killed and wounded, amongst the former Lieutenant Spry, nephew to Dr. Spry of Calcutta, and cousin to Major Sleeman of Moradabad, and a Mr. Nesbitt, who were interred with military honors the next day in the British Cantonment of Sultanpore.

Almost every fort is to attacked, of which there are several thousands in the *Nawaubdom*, and as for troops, it is well known what the King has got now, after disbanding some of the best by the advice of Sherf-dolah the Deputy Minister. Besides payment is the order of the day, and a Mr. N———s a runaway from the Company's Provinces, has just got into one of the King's corps after paying 15,000 Rupees to the Ministers Umlah; and another poor devil of *Adjeghur notoriety* is bargaining for the late Lieutenant Sepping's Artillery, but has not the command of the coin; however, it is said, the post will be given upon *tic* and a certain sum will be deducted from each month's pay; such is the army, but in every other department. Sherf oo-dowlah and his friends are "making hay whilst the sun shines,"—districts are bargained for, khillats are given—and bribes are received.

But to the story, it is supposed, that in the fort of Budiyan were seven Thalookdars fighting against the King's troops, viz. The Soojahkhur Rajah, the Daoodpore Roy, Pattee Paul, the Udhar-gunge Thalookdar-ja Bux, the Puckradee, Zemindar Singh, (brother to the famous Hurpaul, Sing) the Talookdar of Mulpore Dubee, Singh, the Zemindar of Dhala Suraj Singh, brother to Futta Bahadoor of Dwarka, &c., &c., &c.,

Is it not yet time for the British to interfere? Has not the Ashraf-oo-dowlah been long enough at the head of the affairs of Oude to convince the Resident of his incapacity? *Dec.* 4.—*Ibid.*

Calcutta.

We gather from our Mofussil letters, that H. M.'s 9th Regiment at Meerut, had received orders for service beyond the Indus, and were to have marched on the 1st instant. On the same day, the Buffs were to move forward from Kurnaul and the 19th N. I. also. A camel Battery from Nusseerabad is to be sent to Ferozepore.—*Hurkaru, Dec.* 6.

The following is from a Ferozepore letter, dated Nov. 23d:—"An order has just been issued by the officer commanding at Ferozepore, directing the march of the 30th N. I., at the short notice of two days! to proceed across the Sutledge for the purpose of effecting a junction with the 53d N. I from Loodianah, and of proceeding in the wake of the 60th and 64th N. I. The 26th and Light Inf. Bn. are now the only corps at Ferozepore, and they are both prepared to take themselves off "at a moment's notice." The order directing the Light Inf. Bn. to discharge their carriage and move into the lines vacated by the 60th N. I. was countermanded almost on the instant. The cold weather has brought with it, more than the customary marchings of corps on this frontier. Nous verrons, how it will all end.—*Ibid.*

Madras.

A full equipment of new Guns and Carriages for China has been ordered, the latter to be made on a new principle. A hundred additional lascars will also be sent. It is to be hoped that a proportionate complement of Ordnance Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers will be sanctioned for the same service, though at present nothing has been determined. —Athenæum. Dec. 9.

DHARWAR *December* 1.—On the 21st ultimo, Major General Delamotte C. B. arrived at this station on a tour of inspection. On the 23rd, the 47th Regt. N. I. was reviewed. The Major General and Staff left on the 27th for Kulladghee and Sholapore; after visting which stations, he will return to Belgaum.

A guard left the station this morning for Yingorla in charge of *seventeen* native convicts, who will be there shipped on board an armed pattamar for Bombay.—Ibid.

CANNANORE. *December* 4.—Her Majesty's 94th Regiment will be inspected by Major General Paty on Monday next, and the Left Wing of the Corps will commence its march to Trichinopoly on the morning of the 15th. The Officers proceeding with the Wing are as follows, Major G. T. Lindsay, Comg. Captain H. Nicholls, Lieutenants T. Jones, (Adjutant) W. H. Dore, A. C. Meik, V. Murry, A. Frend, H. C. Cardew, (Quarter Master) J. S. Menzies, and S. Lyster, Ensign T. C. Poole, Assistant Surgeon W. Turnbull, M. D. and Assistant Surgeon W. W. Dawes (H. C. S). Captain Stoddart and Lewis now on leave, will join the Wing at Trichinopoly.—Ibid.

MERCARA. *December* 1.—The weather is now delightfully cool, though the strong bleak winds, with dust, are for a few hours in the morning rather disagreeable.

Snipes are scarce, and not a Woodcock has been yet seen; not however for want of being sought after, as there are many sportsmen. The elephants are to be again waited on in a day or two.

Major General Clement Hill is here; we understand, on his way to Command in Mysore. The 28th Regt. will entertain him this evening at their splendid Mess. He was received with all honors, and every one is delighted with his affability. He is a fine old Officer, with no nonsense about him.

Our Society will sustain a great loss in a few days by the departure for Belgaum of Lieut. Woolley of the 28th Regt., to act as Interpreter to the 20th Regt. which Regt., we heartily wish may soon sport one of its own Officers to do the duty, and we rather think Lieut. W. would not be sorry. His temporary absence will be regretted by all ranks.—Ibid.

The Fort St. George Gazette of last evening, contains a variety of interesting notifications both of a civil and military character. Amongst others there is the announcement that William Gardiner Burn, Esq, (a gentleman of whose existence we were ignorant till we saw his name in the official adverted to) has been appointed Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year; that Dr. Mortimer has been permitted to resign his post at the General Hospital and return to Europe on medical certificate from the 31st instant; that Colonel Monteith, our respected Chief Engineer, has obtained leave to Egypt on private affairs and eventually to Europe; and that Major Cortlandt Taylor has been appointed to act as Principal Commissary of Ordnance. Capt. Beaver continuing to do duty for the gallant officer at the Gun Powder Manufactory. the Acting Commander-in-Chief's instructions relative to the disbanding of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion are also published in last night's Gazette.—Herald, Dec. 8.

The appointment of W. G. BURN, Esq., as Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year, is we observe notified in the Gazette of yesterday.—Spectator, Dec. 8.

The disbanding of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion, is directed in the Fort St. George Gazette of yesterday, to take place on the 31st Instant; the arrangements consequent upon this measure will, we trust, be such as to inflict the minimum amount of loss or inconvenience upon the Veterans of the Corps—Spectator, Dec. 8.

An interesting exhibition of Artillery practice took place at the Mount on Monday, by Sir ROBERT DICK and other Officers. The dismounting a gun, and the blowing up of a portion of stockade which had been erected for the purpose, were executed with great effect and precision.—Ibid.

Fort St George, December 7, 1841.

The Honorable W. H. Tracy has been permitted to proceed to Europe, with the benefit of the furlough allowance.

Appointment—William Gardiner Burn, Esq. to be Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

The Residency of Tanjore having been abolished under orders from the Honorable the Court of Directors the services of the late Resident, Captain A. Douglas, 49th Regiment Native Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief, from the date of the expiration of the leave granted to Captain Douglas under date the 16th March last.

NAVAL GAZETTE.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1841.

No. 141 of 1841. The following arrangements are ordered.

First Hospital Assistant Claudio Pereira of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, to be an Acting Assistant Apothecary, and transferred to the Naval Department.

First Grade Apprentice John Mount, to be an Acting First Hospital Assistant and placed at the disposal of Captain Oliver, until Claudio Pereira joins.

Bombay Castle, 10th December 1841.

No. 142 of 1841. Mr. Purser J. Gibbon, is allowed to proceed up the Coast for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence to the 1st of March next.

No. 143 of 1841. The following alterations and adjustment of rank are made.

	Date of Commission.
Commander J. C. Hawkins, to be Capt.	Vice Sawyer retired..21st Jany. 1839.
Lieut. A. H. Nott, to be Commander	
Midshipman H. H. Hewitt, to be Lieut.	
Lieutenant A. S. Williams, to be Commander	Vice Lloyd retired....13th Feby. 1839.
Midshipman J. S. Grieve, to be Lieut.	
Commander R. Moresby, to be Capt.	Vice Harris retired.. 9th April 1839.
Lieutenant T. G. Carless, to be Commander	
Midshipman A. E. Ball, to be Lieut.	Vice Powell retired..10th April 1839.
Midshipman J. Stephens, to be Lieut.	
Lieutenant H. B. Lynch, K. L. S. to be Commander	Vice Denton retired.. 1st July 1839.
Midshipman H. C. Baker, to be Lieutenant	
Midshipman A. McDonald, to be Lieutenant	Vice Swan retired.... 1st July 1839.
Midshipman W. Christopher to be Lieutenant	Vice Prentice retired.. 1st July 1839.
Midshipman W. Fell, to be Lieutenant	Vice Sharp retired.... 8th July 1839.
Midshipman W. E. Campbell, to be Lieutenant	Vice Warden retired.. 9th July 1839
Lieutenant J. P. Sanders, to be Commander	Vice Rogers retired....15th July 1839.
Midshipman A. H. Garden, to be Lieutenant	
Midshipman H. A. Drought, to be Lieutenant	Vice Pruen retired....18th July 1839.
Midshipman J. S. Draper, to be Lieutenant	Vice Dent retired....18th July 1839.
Midshipman J. Rennie, to be Lieutenant	Vice Buckler retired..20th July 1839.
Midshipman R. McKenzie, to be Lieutenant	Vice Buckle retired..17th Sept. 1839.
Midshipman B. Hamilton, to be Lieutenant	Vice Bowrigg retired..26th Sept. 1839.
Midshipman C. J. Cruttenden, to be Lieutenant	Vice Wood retired....23rd Nov. 1839.
Midshipman A. Ford, to be Lieutenant	Vice Wybard struck off the List...16th April 1840.
Midshipman W. B. Selby, to be Lieutenant	Vice Wynn retired....31st May 1840.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.

20th March 1842.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

Notice is by given, thatit is the in tention of Honorable the Governor in Council to dispatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 1st January next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 19th November 1841.

We present our Mercantile friends with a specimen of a set of Bills of Exchange which have been struck off at our Press in Neutral Ink and on Bank Post Paper, and which may be had at our office, at the usual rate of charge.

Memorandum and Notes of what has been brought about since the Establishment of the Jooneer Sugar Company, establishment January 1839.

On the arrival and location of Mr. Dickinson at Hewra, immediately on his appointment as Manager of these Works, his first object was to buy up all the Mauritius Sugar Cane he could meet with in the district for disposal, for the purpose of employing them as seed for the ensuing crop. About 8 bighas were so bought, 4 of which were made up into sugar, and the remainder reduced to plants: except these there were but 3 bighas of M. Cane in the district not bought in.

The two bighas that were made up into Sugar exhibited a fair sample of what was to be expected, in quality, and being made up after the W. Indian principle was identical: the quantity not so great in proportion, which has seldom indeed been found in the Dekkan, owing chiefly to the method of the ryots to exhaust the soil yearly to whatever they could possibly reap.

The plants employed were sufficient for 38 bighas for the ensuing season. Of these 38 bighas, 22 were made up into Sugar, 18 reduced to plants for 100 bighas, which the ryots willingly subscribed for to plant, and would have gone far beyond that, had it been feasible to extend the collection of M. cane at once for the supply of the Works: it appeared advisable not to overreach the means of the Company, or the capabilities of the works, as well as not to create more out door work for the Manager (who was totally alone) more than he could devote attention to.

Of the 100 bighas, 77 were made up into sugar, and 23 reduced to seed to plant 125 bighas under contract for the Estate, and to 50 bighas independent of the Estate, except that the plant were sold for the most part on credit, with the understanding that the Estate should have the preference to purchase when the canes arrived at maturity. In some instances, however, the plants were bought for cash by the ryots, who already perceive and appreciate the real and advantageous difference in substituting the M. cane for the black cane.

Thus we see that through the instrumentality of the Sugar Company the M. cane, which was introduced by them in the Jooneer district planted by Government on trial in several small patches, amounting to 8 bighas has been increased in cultivation in 3 years to 175 bighas; and from the inclination of the ryots, decidedly promises fair to be established throughout the district in a few years; and may be disseminated to the adjacent districts, and even some part of the Nuggur Collectorate, which is contiguous sufficiently to avail the procuring of seed on easy terms.

The system which is adopted and found to answer for ensuring a crop of canes, is not as may be supposed by renting land and laying on labour for the cultivation of the cane, (for land to any extent could not be had in the Dekkan as in Bengal, and other provinces) and held as it were a farm by the Sugar Company; but canes are grown under contract by the ryots of 4 or 5 villages, who have good garden land or even fair black soil with water sufficient for 1, 2, or 3 bighas to each well, according as their means allow them; and, according to a custom that has obtained in India from time immemorial, an advances of money, and plants for the land, is made to them at the rate of 20 per cent. on the crop to be planted: this money is to set going, procure manure, well buckets, &c., and the canes are bought when ripe at a maximum price of Rupees 100 per bigha, and under that, in proportion to the quality of the canes.

After another year or so, it appears probable that there will be a sufficiency grown by the ryots on their own account for the supply of the Sugar works, and they will endeavour to produce equally good, and perhaps better canes, than those grown under contract, to ensure a purchase at the highest price. Encouragement to emulation in the shape of a present judiciously given, will act well on the producers.

In this progression there is a fair prospect of the concern thriving; the difficulty at first, in this as in all new speculations; and among a native population in whatever country, is, to convince them that one is in earnest with them, and that they will be ensured a market for the raw produce.

That moreover, the next object is to obtain a ready sale and market for the prepared produce; for Muscovado sugar and treacle, being new articles in Western India, it requires to give the public a taste for it; however from the first making, both the sugar and treacle fine and coarse, have found their way into the market, and consumers have found a good, genuine, and wholesome article of food: very little indeed has found its way to Bombay, it being the object of some parties not to encourage such a produce in this presidency, for fear of lessening their freight from other parts, But it now, by the approval of the Government has already become useful to the country, as a means of supply to Her Majesty's and European Troops stationed at Poona and Kirkee; and, independent of that, a considerable quantity of fair soft, and clayed Sugar is sold and supplied to families. With the exception of granting a spot of land for the erection of the Sugar Works, the above is the only encouragement the Sugar Company have held out to them by the Government.

At the time the Company was set on foot, the ryots, who had planted M. cane, enjoyed an exemption of rent on land under that cultivation; but no sooner had the Sugar Company began to make the canes profitable to the ryots by ensuring a market for them, then the usual assessment was again clapped on.

Treacle or Molasses, which is the draining from Sugar, and in that shape hitherto hardly known to the Natives, finds a very fair sale amongst all classes, and is substituted for *gool* by many, being at once a cleaner as well as a cheaper article; also among the European Troops at Poona it is liberally consumed. All other is reduced to Rum, for which although the Company hold a license for retailing spirit in the Jooneer district, there is a very small sale: the spirit produced is very superior and might be turned to better account were there more liberty in the disposal of it. A highly rectified spirit is a portion of each return of the still employed at these works, and which is found to be equal to all the purposes of spirits of Wine, and of a higher strength than that to be generally had in the country 59° 60° O. P.

440 Gallons of O. P. spirit being made up from 612 Gallons of Molasses.

The first return of sugar was lb 1277
Molasses..... lb 507

Second { Sugar..... lb 9831; Molasses... ... lb 4520; Gool..... ... ... lb 727

Third is calculated to be { Sugar..... ..... lb 52000; Molasses... ... lb 7000; Rum Gallons... 4600

The Estimate of Rum in quantity is grounded on the proportion already made from a certain quantity of Molasses, though not yet made is possible from the Molasses on hand.

The outlay on stock and canes and general contingencies has not yet paid itself by the return of produce but by a ready and sure sale for each, an average calculation will show what is expected:

A bigah of canes producing.....lb 1260 Sugar			
At 7 lb per Rupee being..... 7—178			
Molasses Rs.	20		
	7		
If reduced to rum Rs.	140	140	
Price of canes	Rs. 100		
Working up	Rs. 20		
Carriage of Sugar	Rs. 3 8		
Transit duty	Rs. 3		
Sale	Rs. 7 8		
		134——„	
Expense of distillation	Rs. 4 8		
Sale of rum	Rs. 30		
License	Rs. 28		
		62-8	318
		Rs.	196-8
			121 8
			77
Suppose 77 Bighas are worked up each produceing as above and sale facelilated in proportion this we have.....			847
			847
			38-8
			9355
deduct Manager salary.....			3400
			Rs. 6955-8

With the prospect of going on steadily, and in a short time reaping the profits that must arise from this Establishment, it is to be regretted that its means are so limited, for, although a great outlay is not required or recommended, yet being obliged and in present circumstances to work on a narrow scale and from hand to mouth, it bears the appearance of a want of confidence by the general body in the investment of their capital. Too little interest is taken in the concern by those to whom it belongs.

No object is furthered by any suggestion originating in themselves. The individual who projected the company is the person who conducts every practical branch of the business, and he is permitted to proceed in every thing just as he may deem expedient. Several persons have visited the works from curiosity, but with exception, none of the proprietary.

The present stock of the Estate consists of a building, comprising boiling, curing, and still houses, with their necessary fittings and utensils after West Indian method, a very substantial Iron Sugar Mill, by Symon, and a very complete still with refrigerating pans-a dwelling house for the Manager, a Godown, and out houses for cattle, 30 Oxen, and 4 carts. A certain property in the crop of standing Sugar Cane, with considerable advances in cash made on it. A shop is kept in Poona for sale of Sugar and Treacle, and two shops in the Jooneer district for the sale of rum under license.

An establishment like this ought to and might be availed by the Government, or Directors of schools, guardians of Anglo Indian lads, by putting them out to learn the business practically of Cane planting, Sugar Making, and distilling, particularly now that the Mauritius Cane is extending in the Dekkan, about Poona, and Sholapoor, and some parts of Khandesh. Here they would learn habits of industry, and economy, in immediate connexion with every other branch of the business, which includes mercantile; and have no opportunity while here of acquiring bad habits from example. Thus they may become more useful members of the Community, than mere writers, and have in time means as well as knowledge to conduct works of their own.

The general business and advantage arising, both ryots must be acknowledged by all persons having the improvement of India at heart, not only as regards the certainty of selling his produce of M. Cane, for cash, and receiving an advance of money for which he pays no interest, which is invariably done to the Village Soucar; but the extra labour and employment given at the works to so many individuals, who would otherwise probably be a great burden to their own bear resources, and remaining in a state of all but idleness; and add to which the opportunity that is given them of improving their habits, and learning another business.

The climate in which the Sugar Works are located is fine, open and healthy; the situation of the works is apart from any Village near a high road to Poona. Nassick, and Nuggur, a little more than half the distance from the former Station, and lies on a direct bullock and bridle road, over the Ghauts to Caliyane, and Bhewndee.

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18TH 1841.

THE H. C. Steamer Berenice, with the English Mail on board, arrived on the 12th Instant. The news is very unfavorable and affords no encouragement for exportation of Country Produce.---The Cotton Market being much depressed, in consequence of the distress in the Manufacturing districts. The same cause will influence injuriously our Market for Piece Goods and English Iron. Hopes are entertained of some improvement in England consequent on the relations with America having become more settled, but the approach of winter will in some degree neutralize this.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Since the Mail arrived Cotton has further declined about two Rupees, but not equivalent to the state of things in England and China. This days quotations are, for

Surat, Broach, and Jumbooseer.	Rs. 103 @ 108	℔ Candy	
Dholera.....	„ 97	„	
Kompta	„ 94½ @ 95	„	
Mangarole.....	„ 92	„	

OPIUM.—Continues firm at Rupees 710 @ 718 per chest and some purchases are daily made.

Balance of former year's Importation.. ...Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd November to the 14th December 1841.....	1,073
	3,073
Exported from the 27th October to the 14th December 1841.....	1,073
Remaining.... ..... Chests	1,994

EUROPE GOODS.

PIECE GOODS.—Price of Piece Goods are even lower than before, and sales are difficult to effect except at a sacrifice.

METALS.

ENGLISH BAR IRON.—Has been sold for arrival @ Rs. 23 per Candy.

HOOP IRON.—Rs. 5½ per Cwt.

SHEET IRON.—Rs. 5¾ per Cwt.

NAIL ROD.—Rs. 32½ per Candy.

ENGLISH IRON.—200 Tons have been sold @ Rs. 25¼, and 26 can be got for small lots.

SWEDISH IRON.—Rs. 50 to 51 per Candy. No transactions, Importers being firm.

STEEL IN TUB.—Rs. 11½ @ 12 per Cwt.

PIG LEAD.—Rs. 11½ to 12 per Cwt.

SHEET LEAD.—Rs. 16½. This article has greatly advanced in England and could not now be laid down here under Rs. 20 per Cwt.

COPPER.—Continues without charge.

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND.—Is Nominal, but may be quoted @ 2s. | 0d. @ 2s ¦ 0½d. per Rupee.

BILLS ON BENGAL.--- @ 30 Days sight Rs 99.

The Bank of Bombay have announced a sale of 5 Lakhs of Bills on the Bank of Bengal to take place on the 21st Instant.

ON MADRAS.---@ 30 Days sight Rs. 99.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 18th. Ship Eleanor Lancaster, P. Cowley Master, from Calcutta, 10th Nov., Touched at Madras. Signalized the Ship Bombay Castle, in Lat. 8, 25. N. L. 76. 53. E. Dec. 2d. Saw two Ships lying at Alapee and one at Cochin 18th. Passed a Steam boat Standing to the South.

Dec. 15th. Ship Helen, Thomas Hunter, Master, to Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Do. do. The E. I. C. Iron Steamer Indus, A Newman, acting Master, to Kurrachee.

Do. 16th. Ship Strabane, John Cook, Master, to Mangalore and Calcutta.

Do. do. Barque Marchioness of Dowro, C. R. Woodworth, Master, to London.

Do. 17. The E. I. C. Steam Frigate Auckland, Wm. Lowe Esq. Captain, to Kurrachee.

Vessels in Harbour.

Names.	Agents.	For	To Sail.
A Steamer.....	Supt. Indian Navy.....	Suez.	1st Jan.
A. Steamer.... ..	do. do.....	do.	1st Feb.
Moffat.....	do.	London. ..	immediately.
Malabar.....	Skinner &Co.....	do	2d Jan.
Childe Harold... ..	Foster & Co.....	do	1st Jan.
Vigilant.....	Forbes & Co.....	do	Despatch.
Cumbrian.....	Eglinton Maclean & co	do	in Jan.
Clarendon.....	Ritchie, Steuart &Co....	Liverpool..	Despatch.
Thistle.....	Frith & co.....	do	Despatch.
Kilblain.....	Eglinton. Maclean & Co.	do	do
Columbine.....	Higginson & Cardwell.	do	do
Mertoun.....	McG. Brownrigg & Co..	do	do
Reunion (French)..	Thomas Jefferies.... ..	Marseilles.	15th inst.
Chusan.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..	China	do
James Boorman....	Forbes & Co.....	do	
Wild Irish Girl....	B. & A. Hormusjee....	do	Despatch.
Ceylon.....	Gisborne, Menzies & Co.	do	25th inst.
Montague.....	Skinner & Co.....	do	Despatch.
Moulmein.....	B. & A. Hormusjee....	.....	
Alex. Johnstone..	Macvicar, Burn & Co..	Penang....	1st Jan.
Anonyma.....	Remington & co.....	Macao. ..	Despatch.
Monarch	Thos Jefferies.....	S. & Sing..	im. despatch
George Cuvica.. ..	J. Nasserwanjee Wadia..	Calcutta ..	immediately
Prince Albert.....	D. & M. Pestonjee.....	do	Despatch.
Swallow.....	Skinner & Co.....	Madras....	21st do
Indian Queen....	Thos. Jefferies.....	do	Despatch.
Castle Huntly	C. Cowasjee & co.....	China	
Drongan.....	Gillanders, Ewart & Co.	.....	
Charles Forbes....	Hormusjee Biccajee....	.....	
Mor.....	Remington & Co.....	.....	
Soobrow.....	Joosub Baladen.....	.....	
Brilliant.....	Macvicar, Burn & Co..	.....	
Princess Charlotte..	W. Nicol & Co.....	.....	
Sophia.....	.....	.....	
Orwell.....	Forbes & Co.....	.....	
England.....	.....	.....	
Shah Allum.....	.....	.....	
Lowjee Family....	.....	.....	
Bengal Packet....	.....	.....	
Colonist.....	.....	.....	
Brig Freak..	.....	.....	
Eleanor Lancaster.	.....	.....	

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Berenice, Atalanta, Cleopatra, Hugh Lindsay, and Zenobia; Brigs Taptee, and Tigris; Schooner Royal Tiger; Surveying Tenders Cardiva and Maldiva and Cutter Nurbuddah.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Petamber Savoy, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Dudley, Dowlut Pursaud, Ruby, Cadena, Futtel Currim, Futtay Salam, Victoria, Dowlut Savoy, Lowjee Family, Shaw Allum.

Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Africano, and Brig Quatro de Abril (4th of April.)

Expected.

Names.	Agents.	From	To Sail
Indus....	Gillanders, Ewart & co..	London ..	7th Nov.
*Bombay.....	Dirom Carter & Co.	do	26th Aug.
*Tasso.....	Foster & Co.....	do	18th June
*Token.....	.....	do	10th Sept.
*Edinburgh.....	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	do	2d October
*Francis Spaight ..	Forster & co.....	do	20th Sept.
Lord Eldon.....	Dirom Carter & Co..	do	In October
*Ellen.....	Foster & Co.....	do	3d do
*Orator.....	.....	do	do
Rachel.....	.....	do	In do
Diana.....	.....	do	do
Mary.....	Frith & co.....	do	5th do
Elizabeth.....	.....	do	In do
Dartmouth	.....	do	In Nov.
Broxbornebury	.....	do	In Dec.
*Devonport.....	Mc., Brownrigg & co...	Liverpool	19th June
aWilliam Pirrie.. ..	W. & T. Edmond & co..	do	4th August
aCaledonia... ..	Dirom, Carter & co.	do	25th do
aQueen Victoria	Pollexfin, Milne & co....	do	10th do
aClansman.....	W. & T. Edmond & Co..	do	23d July
aChristiana.....	.....	do	19th August
aAlex. Grant..... ..	B. & A. Hormusjee.....	do	do
aWoodman.....	.....	do	7th do
aCorea.....	Gillanders, Ewart & Co..	do	7th Sept.
Lancaster.....	Higginson and Cardwell	do	20th Oct
Shakespeare...	McG., Brownrigg & co..	do	In do
aLady Lifford.....	Foster & co.....	do	7th Sept.
aCambridge.....	B. & A Hormusjee.	do	14th do.
aHindoostan..... ..	W. Nicol & co..... ..	do	21st do.
aColchester.....	.....	do	15th do.
Parsee Merchant....	.....	do	30th Oct.
William Gillies.. ..	.....	do	20th do.
England.....	.....	do	In do.
aSalem.....	.....	Shields ..	3d do.
aEmily	.....	do	30th Sept.
aMary Campbell.....	.....	Derry ..	10th do.
Agnes Gilmore....	.....	Clyde	10th Feb
*Aqueda.....	Campbell, Miller & Co....	do	26th June
*St. Vincent	.....	do	21st August
*Wave.....	Macvicar, Burn & co	do	24th do.
aGlasgow.....	.....	do	13th Sept.
aMargaret Pollock ..	Eglinton, Maclean & Co..	do	15th do.
aLanarkshire.....	.....	do	11th do.
Corsair.....	.....	China	
Falcon.....	.....	do	
Caledonia.....	.....	do	5th do.
Lydia.....	Grey & Co.....	Aden....	
Cornwallis.....	.....	Calcutta ..	
W. Nicol.....	W. Nicol & co.....	Australia..	

* *a* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

Calcutta.

MONEY MARKET.

Hurkaru Office, Calcutta, 3rd December 1841.

The Money Market exhibits nothing new, and we have no alteration or addition to make to our report of last week. The Exchange Market continues firm at 2s. 1d., no buyer is disposed to accept a less rate; but sellers are striving hard to maintain rates at 2s. 0¾d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER without equiry. Bank Stock Stationary.

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank.....	(Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	Prem. 2375	a 2400
Union Bank.....	(Co.'s Rs. 1,000)	„ 275	a 480
Agra Bank	(Co.'s Rs. 500)	„ 175	a 280
Bonded Warehouse.....		Dict 50	a 70
Bombay Bank.....		123	a 123 8

Freights.

Range without variation from our last quotations, viz.

	TO LONDON.		TO LIVERPOOL.	
Sugar.....	2 10 @ 2 15	£3 0 @ 3 5	ton of 20 cwt	
Saltpetre.....	2 5 0 „ 2 10	£2 10 „ 2 5	ditto ditto.	
Rice.....	£2 10 „ 2 15	£3 0 „ 3 5	ditto ditto.	
Rum.....	£3 10 „ 4 0	£3 3 „ 3 10	₱ ton of 4 hhd.	
Jute and Hemp.	£2 15 „ 3 0	£3 0 „ 3 3	₱ ton of 50 c f	
Hides.....	£2 15 „ 3 0	£3 3 „ 3 3	ditto ditto.	
Shell Lac and ac Dye....	£2 10 „ 3 0	£3 0 „ 3 3	ditto ditto.	
Indign and S. P Goods..	£3 10 „ 4 0	£4 0 „ 4 4	ditto ditto.	
Raw Silk.....	£4 0 „ 4 4	£4 4 „ 4 10	₱ ton of 10 ct.	

TO THE MAURITIUS.

Grain.....	Co.'s Rs. 1 4	a 1 6	per bg.
Measurement Goods..	ditto.. 20 0	a 25 0	per ton

TO CHINA.

Opium, to Lintin.....	S. 10 0	a 16 0	per chst.
Cotton, to Macao.....	„ 6 0	a 7 0	per bale.

TO BOMBAY.

Grain.....	Co.'s Rs. 0 12	a 14 0	per bag.
Sugar.....	„ 1 8	a 1 12	„
Raw Silk.....	„ 4 0	a 0 0	per b. m.
Light Freight.....	„ 25 0	a 30 0	per ton.

INTERCHANGE OF SEEDS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

In a late copy of the Gardener's Chronicle we observe mention is made of the advantages to be anticipated from an interchange of Seeds between India and England; and we are glad to find Lord Auckland's proceedings, in this respect, in 1836, sanctioning the dispatch of Seed collectors into Kumaoon, the Hill Tracts, Cashmere, and Thibet, have been followed by the best results; as has also the dispatch of seeds by Dr Griffiths from Affghanisthan,—these having not only reached England in good order, but been, nearly all successfully germinated in the Garden of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick. Many to, of those thus sent, have proved of a beneficial character; and it is worthy of remark that Lucerne seed sent by Dr. Griffiths from Candahar, although of the same species as is generally cultivated in Europe, was found yet to yield so far superior a crop that it almost appeared a new race, besides being more valuable as a green crop, from its coming in much earlier than commonly happens with the plant produced from seeds grown in England. The clover sent by the same gentleman from Affghanisthan has been pronounced a new species, and as such named "Trifolium Gigantenm;" and, in like manner has been found to produce a heavy crop, and to be most useful as fodder for horses. Indeed, this plant has been considered so valuable, as a crop, that almost any quantity would find a ready market, and become important as an article of trade. If so much good is derivable to the mother country from the interchange of seeds, how much more might we, in India, not obtain from that source,—especially in our cereol grasses, and other articles of food. Our wheat, of a hard albumen, is deficient in farinaceous particles, hardly useable if converted into flour, and thence obliged to be used half ground, or in the state actually known as soojee; whilst our potato accurrence to the same stock for seed, is prevented from arriving at that perfection which would give its full value as a crop Taking these articles alone, therefore, our benefit would be great; but this advantage if extended through the immense range of the vegetable world, what, an inestimable profit should we not derive from a freedom of interchange, in a country capable of growing every plant in existence, in some part or other, but where the constant growth of the same produce, from the same stock and from the same ground, deteriorates almost every plan, we possess.—Eastern Star.

The Drama.

EVERY WHERE BUT BOMBAY.

His Excellency the Governor and family, with the suite which usually accompanies Vice Royalty, visited the Theatre on Tuesday evening.

This is a gratifying condescension on the part of the Governor, and we only wish that it was more frequently evinced.

Sir George Gipps is pre-eminently distinguished for his mental endowments, and his patronage of the drama is therefore peculiarly acceptable to the humble, but enthusiastic members of the sock and buskin.---Sydney Gazette, Sept. 2.

The following Answer has been returned to the Gentlemen who signed the Address, through His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand:—

Government House,
Sydney, 22nd August, 1841.

SIR,

I have this day had the honor to receive the Address from the Magistrates, Civil Officers, and Inhabitants of Auckland, which Your Excellency kindly undertook to convey to my hands.

I beg, through Your Excellency, to return to the Gentlemen who concurred in this Address, my sincere thanks for the honour they have done me, and to express to them the satisfaction which I feel, in finding that my anxious desire to advance the interests of New Zealand, during the time it formed part of my Government is acknowledged and appreciated by them.

The annexation of New Zealand to New South Wales was a measure of temporary conveniency only,—when circumstances no longer required so close a connexion, no one rejoiced more than myself to see New Zealand advanced to the station which it now holds amongst Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, nor does any one I beg to assure Your Excellency and the Gentlemen who have addressed me, desire more ardently than I do, to see New Zealand prosper under Your Excellency's Administration, and to see also the tyes growing out of contiguity which connect it with this Colony, daily increased and strengthened.

I have &c.,
(Signed) GEORGE GIPPS.

His Excellency GOVERNOR HOBSON.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, on the 7th December, by the rev. Henry Stuart, M. A., Lieutenant Charles Malcolm Barrow, of the 19th Regiment Bombay native infantry, to Euphemia, youngest daughter of the late John Leckie, esquire, of Manchester Square, London.

BIRTHS.

At Poona, on the 13th instant, the lady of T. Staunton Cahill M. D. surgeon 2d European regiment; of a son.

At Mazagon, on Wednesday the 8th instant, Mrs. T. T. VonGeyer, of a son.

DEATHS.

In Dublin, on the 9th July, of Apoplexy, Thomas G. Graham, esq., surgeon on this establishment.

At Colaba, on the 16th instant, Constance, youngest child of doctor Barrington, Lunatic Asylum, aged one year and ten months.

At Sukkur, on the 4th Nov., aged about 23 years, Charles Daw Davies, of the H. C. Steam vessel Comet. By the demise of this young gentleman, the service has lost an intrepid and zealous officer.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the evening of 2d December Mrs. Joseph Camell, of a son.

At Serah, Champarun, on the 29th November the lady of Robt. Taylor, Esquire of a son

At Moobarwk Munzil, near Moorshedabad, on the 24 December the lady of capt. St. G. Showers, superintendent of the Education of the Nuwab Nizam, of a daughter.

At Garden Reach, on the 2d December the lady of Joseph Hughesdon, Esquire of a daughter.

At Meerut, on the 17th Nov. the lady of Brevet Major W. J. Thompson, 12th N. I., Assistant Commissary General, of a son.

At Meemtrea, on the 29th Nov, the lady of Edward Edlin, Esq. M. D., Assistant Surgeon, Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 5th Dec., Edward Whyte, Esq. of the firm of Mackenzie, Lyall and co aged 32 years.

At Chandernagore, on the 5th Dec. Mr. E. M. Sanford, Junior, aged 41 years.

At Moradabad, on the 17th Nov. Robert Terranean, Esq. sincerely and deeply regretted by his relative and friends.

At Delhee, on the 18th Nov. Osmond Theophilus, infant son of Mr and Mrs. S. Foy, aged 7 months and 10 days.

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